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THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1928.

日七廿月四

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NEW PRAYER BOOK MEASURE.

MOMENTOUS DEBATE OPENED.

ESSENTIAL TO DISCIPLINE OF CHURCH.

SACRED ASSOCIATIONS.

London, June 13.
The Benches of the House of Commons were well-filled for the opening of the two days set apart for the Debate on the motion in favour of presenting the new Prayer Book Measure to the King for the Royal Assent.

The vote will be free, on non-party lines.
Sir Boyd Merriman, the Solicitor General, in his private capacity, moved the motion in support of the Measure, contending that the revised Prayer Book maintained the Protestant character of the Church of England.

He emphasised that the two vital matters in regard to the Deposited Book were discipline in the Church, and the underlying doctrines of the new Book.

Suggestion Repudiated.

He declared it was possible to give undue weight to certain extravagances within the Church of England in proportion to the general body of loyal servants faithfully doing their duty.

He strongly objected to the suggestion that the new Book was designed to legalise their illegalities.

In regard to church discipline, Sir Boyd Merriman asked what chance would there be if the Measure were rejected of retaining the loyal clergy, who had already been adopting ceremonies which were permitted in the new Book and which were so permitted with the knowledge that behind them was the overwhelming majority of Bishops and of clergy.

Overwhelming Case.

And if the measure were rejected how could the Bishop possibly demand that those who were exceeding the proposed limits should come within those limits? He submitted that on the grounds of the restoration of discipline there was an overwhelming case for the passing of this Measure.

He again contended that the book maintained the Protestant character of the Church of England and that the additions or amendments which had been instituted made that position abundantly clear.

Defending the reservation of the Sacrament, Sir Boyd Merriman reminded the House of those padres to whom the Army owed so much during the war.

On the Battlefield.

Those padres who had never practised Reservation before, reserved the Sacrament which had been consecrated in battery or battalion headquarters, and carried it under their gas helmet into the front line trenches or gun pits and there administered it to men who were in greater peril than those who were in hospital. Are these men, he asked, rightly going to give up a practice which has such sacred associations for them and of which they have realised the spiritual benefit?

Primate's Assurance.

Concluding, Sir Boyd Merriman read a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury giving a re-assurance that if the Book were legally sanctioned, the Bishops would do their utmost to secure obedience to the new rules.

Not Protestant Religion.

Sir Samuel Roberts (Conservative) moved the rejection of the Measure on the ground that it involved an entire change of character of the Church. It would bring, he argued, not peace but strife, and would prevent re-union with the great Nonconformist Churches. Sir Samuel declared that the belief in the Real Presence which was indicated in the new Book was not the Protestant religion.

(Continued on Page 14.)

TERRIBLE FLYING TRAGEDY.

THREE MEN HURLED INTO STREETS.

GHASTLY ACCIDENT.

Copenhagen, June 13.
A terrible flying tragedy, involving the lives of three naval airmen occurred right over the heart of the city to-day, when a monoplane, in which cadets were receiving instruction, crashed.

The three occupants, the pilot and two cadets, were killed instantaneously.

The monoplane was flying over the densely populated streets, without a sign of trouble, when it was seen suddenly to turn turtle at a height of about five hundred feet.

The occupants were all thrown out of the machine without parachutes, and one of the bodies landed in the street, while the other two ended the terrible fall on the roof-tops.

The bodies were quite unrecognisable, practically every bone in the body being broken.

The plane continued its career for a short distance, raising chimneys and trees and crashing with the engine still running in a children's playground.

Had the weather been fine, the crash might have had still more terrible consequences, but the playground had just been vacated owing to a heavy shower.—*Reuter.*

OSCAR SLATER'S APPEAL.

REPORT THAT IT MAY BE ABANDONED.

CAN'T GIVE EVIDENCE.

London, June 14.
Oscar Slater is reported to have decided to abandon his appeal, as a sequel to the ruling of the High Court in Edinburgh on the 9th instant that he would not be allowed to give evidence.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who for many years has championed Slater's cause, stated in an interview that Slater was terribly disappointed that he was not allowed to give evidence.

Sir Arthur expressed the opinion that Slater's brain was almost turned by what he had undergone, and he (Sir Arthur) was making every effort to induce Slater to change his mind regarding the abandonment of the appeal.

Meanwhile, Slater's counsel, interviewed, denied knowledge of the reported decision by Slater.—*Reuter.*

SHANGHAI STRIKE THREAT.

SILK FILATURE WORKERS IGNORE ORDER.

Shanghai, June 14.

In spite of the Defence Commissioner's threat to close up the Union headquarters unless the silk filature workers who are on strike resume work immediately, at a meeting of the Union held yesterday it was decided that they must persevere until the object is achieved.

The strike, therefore, continues. The workers have downed tools in protest against the inadequacy of the sentence imposed upon a constable for shooting one of their colleagues during a disturbance last year.—*Reuter.*

SHOCK FOR NAUTICAL MEN.

MUST TALK IN TERMS OF "LEFT" AND "RIGHT."

New York, June 13.

The International Shipping Conference attended by the fourteen leading maritime nations, under the presidency of Sir William Seager, the President of the British Chamber of Shipping, has given its approval to the recommendation of the International Collisions Committee that the words "Port" and "Starboard" be substituted by "Left" and "Right," or their ordinary national equivalents.—*Reuter.*

ITALIA'S FATEFUL VIGIL.

ASSISTANCE STILL LACKING.

GENERAL NOBILE'S PARTY DRIFTING AWAY?

BRAGANZA'S EFFORTS.

King's Bay, June 13.
General Nobile and his party can still be observed from North East Island, though the ice-floes on which they are marooned are slowly drifting in a north-westerly direction.

Nothing can be done at present to relieve their desperate plight, though the ice-breaker "Braganza" has been making heroic efforts to get through.

The commander of the "Braganza" reports that he is only making slow progress against immense difficulties, owing to the fact that there is a huge floe of pack-ice east of North Cape.

Alarming Bear Visit.

Lieutenant Lutczow Holm, the Norwegian alman, who with a mechanic, has been held up in Brandy Bay, and cannot yet proceed to the relief of the "Italia" crew, had an alarming experience.

Apparently attracted by the smell of the alman's reindeer skin sleeping bags, the distressed plane was visited by polar bears, and Lieut. Holm and his companion were obliged to keep a constant watch all night in fear of a bear attack.

No News of Missing Men.

Although almost frantic efforts have been made, it has been impossible to establish contact with the seven men, who wrecked with the "Italia" on a floe about 30 kilometres from the point where the gondola crashed, have drifted into the unknown. Their fate is uncertain, though hope has not been given up.—*Reuter.*

Italian Plane Leaves.

Pisa, June 13.

A big Dornier-Wahl seaplane has left bound for Spitzbergen to rescue the marooned "Italia" crew.—*Reuter.*

Oslo, June 13.

Captain Ronald Amundsen, who asked for American financial support of the flight of a Dornier-Wahl machine from Germany, to aid the distressed crew, has now abandoned the plan of organising an expedition for the relief of the "Italia" as his American friends only desired to take such steps if requested by a Government.

Lamentable Delay.

Captain Amundsen now declares that more progress is now being made in the preparation of various relief expeditions, but remarks that it is lamentable that the work was not taken in hand immediately.

The "Italia" crew has been marooned since May 25th, roughly 20 days.—*Reuter.*

"SOUTHERN CROSS" TRIUMPH.

ANOTHER "WINDFALL" FOR HEROIC FLIERS.

Melbourne, June 13.

The triumphant tour of the "Southern Cross" continues, and the fliers, Captain Kingsford Smith and Mr. Charles Ulm arrived at Melbourne to-day from Sydney.

Before gracefully landing at the Essendon aerodrome, the "Southern Cross" flew over and round the city which was packed with excited sight-seers.

It is announced that before the departure of the "Southern Cross" on her brilliant flight from the United States, the Vacuum Oil Company advanced the alman 24,500 on the understanding that the New South Wales Government guaranteed a similar amount.

The Company has now written to Capt. Kingsford Smith renouncing all claims to the money.—*Reuter.*

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME DIFFICULTY.

FARMERS ANNOYED.

Kansas City, June 14.

The most formidable obstacle to the efforts of the Republicans to compose a suitable programme for the Presidential election campaign lies in the demands of the farmers, who are disgruntled at President Coolidge's action in vetoing the Farm Relief Bill.

The farmers demand a lowering of the tariffs on farm necessities. The Convention yesterday was enlivened by a number of demonstrators attired in overalls and bee-hive straw hats, who endeavoured forcibly to enter the hall and present the farmers' claim to the Convention.

The police restrained them with difficulty, after drawing their truncheons.

A New York message says now that Mr. Hoover's nomination as Republican candidate seems a foregone conclusion, interest is being centred in the Vice-President.

IMPORTANT SHANGHAI DECISION.

Deputy Protest Against Court Ruling.

BANK ACTION FAILS.

Shanghai, June 14.

An important and far-reaching decision affecting the entire commercial community of Shanghai, and involving bank trust receipts, was delivered in the Provisional Court this morning.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank charged two German merchants, Messrs. Berblinger and Leyer, with misappropriating trust goods.

The Court held that no misappropriation can occur under trust receipt terms, and only a civil action can lie. The American Deputy protested against the judgement, and the Bank intends to appeal.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

Agency, in which connexion besides General Dawes, Mr. Houghton (Ambassador to London) is frequently mentioned.

It is possible that Mr. Hoover's followers will support Mr. Houghton in order to conciliate the New York delegation, of which Mr. Houghton is a member.—*Reuter's American Service.*

RALLY ON NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

IMPORTANT STOCKS AGAIN RISING.

New York, June 13.

After yesterday's flood of selling orders and consequent slump in prices, the New York Stock Market rallied this morning, at the opening.

Radio Corporations which closed at 171 yesterday, opened at 176, while sales of Steel and General Motors also showed considerable improvement.

A block of 8,700 Steel shares were sold at 137½, while 4,000 General Motors changed hands at 179, four points up.—*Reuter's American Service.*

THE "PRINCESS XENIA" FLIGHT.

DELAY CAUSED BY ENGINE TROUBLE.

London, June 13.

A message from Bushire states that slight engine trouble is preventing the aeroplane "Princess Xenia," in which the Duchess of Bedford and Captain Barnard are flying to India, from resuming its flight to Karachi.

It is feared that the flyers will not be able to leave Bushire to-day.—*British Wireless.*

SAVIDGE ENQUIRY SENSATION.

ENTRY IN SERGEANT'S DIARY.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY SCOTLAND YARD.

COUNSEL'S SPEECHES.

London, June 13.

A sensation was caused at the Law Courts this morning, the closing day of the official enquiry into the interrogation of Miss Irene Savidge at Scotland Yard, when Mr. Lees Smith, the Labour M.P., who is sitting on the Tribunal with Sir Eldon Bankes and Mr. J. J. Withers, read extracts from the diary of Sergeant Chambers, of the New Southgate Police Station.

Mr. Lees Smith had previously requested the production of the police diaries of the officers connected with the case, and the extracts created considerable surprise.

"Discreet Enquiry."

The most notable, evoking a stir in the Court, was an entry in Sergeant Chambers' diary which read:

"Discreet enquiries re Irene Savidge."

Mr. Lees Smith declared that such an entry proved that the Police were making enquiries into the characters of the parties concerned (Sir Leo Chiozza Money, Miss Egan and Miss Savidge) right up to the time of the sitting of the Tribunal.

Sergeant Questioned.

The Tribunal decided to recall Sergeant Chambers, and question regarding the entry, the officer said that his instructions came from Inspector Humphries and Superintendent Nicholls of Scotland Yard.

The matter was then allowed to drop, counsel making the final speeches.

Blow At Fabric of State.

Mr. Norman Birckett, K.C., who represents the Police, submitted that all the evidence went to show that the case against the Police had signally failed. Remarking on the attack on the organisation of Scotland Yard, Mr. Birckett said that a blow struck at the Police was a blow struck at the whole fabric of the State.

System Intolerable.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., for Miss Savidge, declared that a system which permitted an examination like that which Miss Savidge was forced to undergo at Scotland Yard was absolutely intolerable.

The mere method by which she was taken to Scotland Yard was an outrage.

Sir Patrick invited the Tribunal to say that Miss Savidge's story of the interrogation was a "true account of an episode in her life, which, unfortunately for her, was now turned into a great public advantage."—*Reuter.*

LIVING CONDITIONS OF WORKING CLASS.

INVESTIGATION BY LABOUR INTERNATIONALISTS.

Geneva, June 13.

At to-day's session of the International Labour Conference, the question of the living conditions of the working classes, was briefly discussed.

Mr. Chaman Lal (India) proposed a resolution requesting the Labour Office to investigate the industrial housing and the general living conditions of workers, with a view to placing the matter on the agenda at an early Session of the Conference.

Mr. Yonabuko (the Japanese workers' delegate) warmly supported, and eventually the resolution was unanimously passed.—*Reuter.*

SERIOUS AFFRAYS IN GREECE.

TROOPS FIRE ON MOB OF STRIKERS.

AGITATION BY "REDS."

Athens, June 13.

Grave developments have arisen from the strike of tobacco workers which took place in Athens suddenly on Monday, and serious complications are feared.

The strike is spreading rapidly in all centres, and Communists are using the dispute as a fertile ground for agitation.

Already, the strikers have got entirely out of hand in certain districts and several serious collisions with the Police have been forced to fire on the mob, and one striker has been killed and several wounded.

An unruly crowd about 8,000 strong, assembled outside Cavalla and attempted to enter the town by sheer force of numbers.

At the scene, endeavoured to stay the rush by the use of hose-pipes, ineffectively, and finally were obliged to resort to rifles.

The strikers indulged in stone-throwing and many casualties occurred on both sides.

The violence is attributed to Communist agitation.

The strikers' demands are remarkable in that they require increased pay, new houses at the merchants' expense, and a seven-hour day.—*Reuter.*

NEW DUTCH AERIAL PROJECT.

EAST INDIES FLIGHT IS TOO RISKY.

FLYINGBOAT CAUTION.

Amsterdam, June 13.

The Minister of Marine has now decided that the proposal to allow the three new Dornier-Wahl flying-boats, just acquired by the Dutch Navy, to make the journey to the Dutch East Indies as a flying squadron, will not be carried out this year.

The new flying-boats are destined ultimately for the Dutch East Indies naval flying service, and the ground of the Minister's ban is that in engaging on such a long journey, there is too great a risk of the machines not reaching their destination in good condition.

It is now the intention to conduct further experiments with the flying-boats over long distances in varying weather conditions, after which the desirability of carrying out the squadron flight to the Dutch East Indies will be reconsidered.

There is no possibility of permission being granted until 1929.—*Reuter.*

LOBBY FATALITY AT KOWLOON.

CHINESE GIRL KILLED THIS MORNING.

A twelve-year-old Chinese girl was knocked down and fatally injured by a motor lorry in Canton Road, Kowloon, shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

It is believed that one of the wheels of the lorry went over the girl's body. She was rushed to the Water Police Station for conveyance to hospital, but died before medical treatment was possible.

CONSOLIDATION LOAN SUCCESS.

FRENCH ISSUE HEAVILY SUBSCRIBED.

Paris, June 13.

The new five per cent Consolidation Loan offered by the French Government, the public subscriptions to which closed on June 8th, yielded 21,500,000,000 francs.

Approximately one half the total was subscribed in ready cash, the remainder in National Defence and Treasury Bonds.—*Reuter.*

ROYAL SCOTS FOR HONGKONG.

ANOTHER LOWLAND BATTALION.

SCOTS GUARDS & QUEEN'S TO BE RELIEVED.

OLDEST REGIMENT.

Important changes in the disposition of military units now in Hongkong will take place in the autumn, when the 1st Battalion of the Queen's Royal Regiment will leave the Colony and proceed to Malta.

The 2nd Battalion of the Scots Guards, now in Hongkong, will probably leave for Home about the same time.

The Queen's are to be relieved by the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Scots, now on foreign service in Egypt and it is most likely that the Battalion will arrive in Hongkong about September or October.

At the moment, the question of relief for the Scots Guards is under consideration. It has not yet been decided whether another Battalion will come out to Hongkong to take their place.

When the Royal Scots arrive here, it will be the first time in the history of the Colony that two Lowland Scottish regiments have been stationed here at the same time. The other Battalion is, of course, the 2nd King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Oldest Regiment.

It is noteworthy that the Royal Scots—formerly the 1st Foot—have the distinction of being the oldest regiment in the British Army. Their identity can be traced to a well-known Scottish troop which, under John Hepburn, entered in 1625 the service of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden. Later, the remainder of this troop amalgamated with a Scottish Brigade in the French service, making the Regiment of Hebrides.

In 1688, it became known as the Regiment de Douglas, after its new Colonel; and later as Dumbarton's Regiment, after its next Colonel. In 1684, it was designated the Royal Regiment; later, it bore alternatively the names of the 1st or Royal Regiment, and 1st or Royal Scots. In 1881, it became a Territorial Regiment, as the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

Amongst the Regiment's several nicknames are "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard" and "The Duke's Canaries."

Princess Mary Colonel-in-Chief.

The Royal Scots have as their Colonel-in-Chief H.R.H. the Princess Mary, whilst the Colonel of the Regiment is Lieut-Gen. Sir Edward A. Atham, K.C.B., K.I.E., C.M.G. It has its Depot in Glen course Barracks, Midlothian, where the Officer Commanding is Lt. Col. J. C. P. Romney, D.S.O.

The Regular and Militia units comprise the 1st Battalion (1st Foot), 2nd Battalion (1st Foot) and 3rd Battalion (Edinburgh Light Infantry Militia), and its uniform is somewhat similar in appearance to that of the K.O.S.B.'s, in that they wear "trews" instead of the kilts, pipes however wearing the latter.

The Territorial Army Battalions are the 4th/6th and the 7th/8th, both of which have their headquarters in Edinburgh. There is also an Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia, the Canadian Scottish Regiment, with headquarters at Victoria, British Columbia.

The Regimental Colours have as badge the Royal Cypher within the Collar of the Order of the Thistle, with the Badge appendant. In each of the four corners is the Thistle within the circle of the motto of the Order, ensigned with the Imperial Crown. The motto is *Nemo me impune lacessit* ("No one provokes me with impunity"). The Regimental collar badge is the Thistle.

Battle Honours.

The Royal Scots have a fine array of battle honours, dating back to nearly 250 years. These include: "Tangier, 1680," "Namur, 1695," "Blenheim," "Ramilles," "Oudenarde," "Malplaquet," "Louisbourg," "Havannah," "Edmont-on-Zee," "St. Lucia, 1803," "Corunna," "Euseo," "Salamanca," "Vitoria," "St. Sebastian," "Nive," "Peninsula," "Nagasaki," "Waterloo," "Nagasaki."—*Reuter.*

(Continued on Page 8.)

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DISPUTED TITLE DEED.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED IN
SHANGHAI CASE.

In H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai judgment was given in the case in which Geo Wah-ze, administratrix of the estate of Koo Lam-hoi, is suing Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. for the return of the title deeds of the British Consular Lot No. 7901. Mr. Tycho Wing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. K. E. Newman on behalf of the defendants. In the absence of Judge Sir Peter Grain, Judge G. W. King read the judgment, which Judge Sir Peter Grain had prepared before his departure. In part it is as follows:

This is practically an action between one Geo Wah-ze (the widow of Koo Lam-hoi) and a concubine of the deceased named Gin Cheng-ze and her son Gin Zung-ching with regard to the division of the estate of Koo Lam-hoi, deceased, all being of Chinese race. But as far as this Court is concerned it is an action by the widow Geo Wah-ze, who claims to be a Portuguese subject, against a British firm, Shewan, Tomes and Co., for the return of title deeds to land Lot No. 7901 which had been deposited with Shewan, Tomes and Co. by Koo Lam-hoi when alive and employed by them as a compradore.

The statement of claim alleges that the widow is a Portuguese subject, that Koo Lam-hoi died on January 9, 1924, intestate and that the widow by Portuguese law is entitled to administration of the estate of her deceased husband.

The Deceased's Estate.

And it is alleged that before he died, Koo Lam-hoi had been compradore to Shewan, Tomes and Co., and had deposited the title deeds as security for his compradore-ship. And it is stated that at the time of his decease no liability existed on the part of Koo Lam-hoi to the defendant firm.

It is also pleaded that Shewan, Tomes and Co. intermeddled in the estate of the deceased by depositing the deed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank as security for the liabilities of the son of the concubine (Gin Zung-ching) who had become their compradore on the decease of his father Koo Lam-hoi.

And it is stated that the title deeds form part of the estate of the deceased and that his widow has a right to them for the purpose of administering the estate.

The defendants say that Koo Lam-hoi entered into a compradore agreement (June 15, 1923) with them and that one of the terms of the agreement was that the title deed should be deposited in the Hongkong Bank as security for his liabilities and that it was so deposited on July 6, 1923.

Will under Chinese Law.

The defendants allege that when Koo Lam-hoi died on January 9, 1924, he was under liability to the firm.

They further allege that before he died Koo Lam-hoi made a will under Chinese law to the effect that the concubine was to be executrix of his will during the minority of the son and that after the majority of the son, he, the son, was to have the property. And the defendants say that the deceased and his widow were not and were not Portuguese nationals and that the title deeds were given as security to the Hongkong Bank by the concubine and her son, January 9, 1925.

The title deed is now in the Hongkong Bank as security for the sum of Tls. 5,000, partly the liability of the deceased and partly that of his son, the present compradore.

Alleged Renunciation by Plaintiff.
The defendants further allege that the widow entered into an agreement on September 3, 1925, whereby she renounced all claim on the estate in return for the sum of \$1,500 duly paid to her. The case is full of difficulty by reason of the various nationalities, real or claimed, of the parties and the various Courts who allege to hold jurisdiction over them and the

various judgments of these Courts which are produced before me in evidence.

It appears that at some time in the past the deceased Koo Lam-hoi became registered at the Portuguese Consulate at Shanghai as a Portuguese subject and his death was duly registered at the Portuguese Consulate, Shanghai, as taking place on January 9, 1924.

But his marriage with the plaintiff, his widow, was not registered. But she became registered at the Portuguese Consulate as a Portuguese subject some time before December 18, 1927, though the Portuguese certificate put in does not say what was the date of her first registration. Neither the date of the original registration of Koo Lam-hoi nor his widow Geo Wah-ze have been given in evidence.

It also appears that the concubine Gin Cheng-ze was registered at the Portuguese Consulate as a Portuguese subject on January 22, 1924, as being the widow of Koo Lam-hoi. And Gin Zung-ching is also registered as being a Portuguese subject by reason of being the son of Koo Lam-hoi, a Portuguese subject, and herself widow of Koo Lam-hoi.

All Registered as Portuguese.

So it appears that all the Chinese parties have at some time or other been registered as Portuguese subjects either lawfully or unlawfully. This information is set out in a judgment in the Portuguese District of Macao Court from documents there produced and there is also other evidence to the same effect.

A judgment of the Portuguese Court of Macao is put in which finds that Koo Lam-hoi was a Portuguese subject and that the plaintiff Geo Wah-ze was his legitimate wife and was entitled to administration of the estate of her deceased husband.

And that although the concubine Gin Cheng-ze was registered at the Portuguese Consulate as wife of Koo Lam-hoi she was not so but merely a concubine.

Mixed Court Agreement.

A case which was started in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, is referred to by the defendants, the parties being the present plaintiff Geo Wah-ze against the concubine and two Chinese middlemen. A settlement of this action appears to have taken place by which the widow Geo Wah-ze received \$1,500 "being the maximum amount agreed upon by both parties for the compromise of the suit."

The will that is put in expressly states that although he is leaving most of his property to his son by the concubine, nevertheless the title deed in question "has been mortgaged to others." This bears out the statement of the defence that the title deed in question is a security partly for liability of deceased and partly liability of the son.

But it does not bear out the statement of the defence that it was "hypothecated" by Gin Cheng-ze and Gin Zung-ching because the deceased definitely states in his will that he had already hypothecated it before he died. Shewan, Tomes & Co.'s Compradore.

An agreement was entered into between Koo Lam-hoi, the deceased, and Shewan, Tomes and Co. on June 15, 1923.

By this agreement the defendants, Shewan, Tomes and Co., agreed to employ Koo Lam-hoi as their compradore for the term of one year from July 1, 1923, with certain rights to both parties of termination.

The compradore agreed to transfer certain title deeds to the firm to be registered in their name.

"Provided that upon the determination of the agreement and upon all accounts between the firm and the compradore or other person for whom the compradore is responsible having been fully settled and the account or accounts thereunder due fully paid without loss to the firm, the firm shall reconvey, retransfer or release the said land, etc., etc."

On June 25, 1923, Shewan Tomes and Co. wrote to Koo Lam-hoi and acknowledge the title deeds, stating that they are forwarding them



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to the Hongkong Bank in "due performance of your agreement with us." On July 4, 1923, Shewan, Tomes and Co. send the title deeds to the Hongkong Bank as documents "deposited with us as security by our compradore, Mr. Koo Lam-hoi under an agreement dated June 15, 1923." The duplicate receipt for the title deeds was sent to Koo Lam-hoi, July 6, 1923.

On Friday 21, 1924 (after the death of Koo Lam-hoi), Shewan, Tomes writes to the concubine, Gin Cheng-ze, confirming a verbal arrangement that they would continue the agreement of June 15, 1923, with herself acting on behalf of her son, who was then about 13 or 14 years old.

On these facts, the agreement, the will of the deceased, the letters of Shewan, Tomes and Co. to the Hongkong Bank it is clear that the title deeds in question were hypothecated to Shewan, Tomes and Co. by Koo Lam-hoi before his death.

On behalf of the plaintiff it is urged that there is a liability on the defendants to return these title deeds as they had improperly parted with them.

And the case of Jones v. Dowle, 9 Meeson and Welsley 20, is quoted, namely, Baron Parke in his judgment, "determine does not lie against him who never had possession of the chattel, but it does against him who once had, and has improperly parted with possession of it."

Defendants' Alleged Liability.

Can it be said that Shewan, Tomes and Co. improperly parted with the title deeds when they were duly handed over to them by the deceased under their agree-

ment and duly handed over to the Hongkong Bank under the same agreement? By the evidence of Shewan, Tomes and Co. a liability of the deceased still attaches to this security. The judgment of the Court of Macao as regards the nationality of the plaintiff, Geo Wah-ze, as a Portuguese subject and her right to administer the estate of her deceased husband, I am of opinion I must accept.

A Very Difficult Question.

Now it is an extremely difficult question for me to decide, as to who is entitled to have the title deeds. A Portuguese Court of Macao says that the plaintiff is entitled to them. Provisional Court says that the concubine and her son are entitled to them.

If I make an order that Shewan, Tomes and Co. are to hand the deeds to the plaintiff, the concubine and her son can sue Shewan, Tomes in this Court for the title deeds on their judgment in the Provisional Court.

If I make no order I am not enforcing the Portuguese judgment of Macao which I consider I am bound to do.

There is one question in this case which is to my mind very doubtful.

It has been suggested that the plaintiff in this case renounced all claim on the estate of her late husband for the sum of \$1,500.

There is undoubtedly some evidence before me that the plaintiff did renounce her claim on the estate.

Offer to the Plaintiff.

An offer has been made by the defendants which is supported by the concubine and her son.

The offer is that the concubine and her son will pay off the liability to the Hongkong Bank on the title deeds and allow Shewan, Tomes and Co. to deposit the deeds in this Court. I am of opinion that if this is done, it may save further litigation.

Because I think that if that is done some settlement will be arrived at by the parties, or some decision will be arrived at as to whether the plaintiff did renounce all claim to the estate on payment of \$1,500.

And therefore I consider my best course is to make an order that the title deeds be deposited in this Court after the concubine Gin Cheng-ze, and her son, Gin Zung-ching have paid off the liability to the Hongkong Bank.

I propose to deal with costs as if it was a probate action, which in fact it is, namely, whether the will of the deceased Koo Lam-hoi is a legal will or not by Chinese and Portuguese law.

And therefore make an order that the costs of this action, i.e. plaintiff and defendant, come out of the estate.

And if the title deeds are deposited in this Court these costs can be deducted or enforced before the title deeds are handed over.

I am in hope that this arrangement may save further litigation by a settlement being arrived at.

The widow is said to be a very poor woman while the estate in possession of the concubine and her son is very large.

I cannot help thinking that the concubine and her son will be willing to give something out of that large estate to the old widow lady. Liberty to both parties to apply.

Nervous debility

frequently is caused by faulty nutrition and can be corrected by a regular course of this lung-healing and body-building food. Ask for

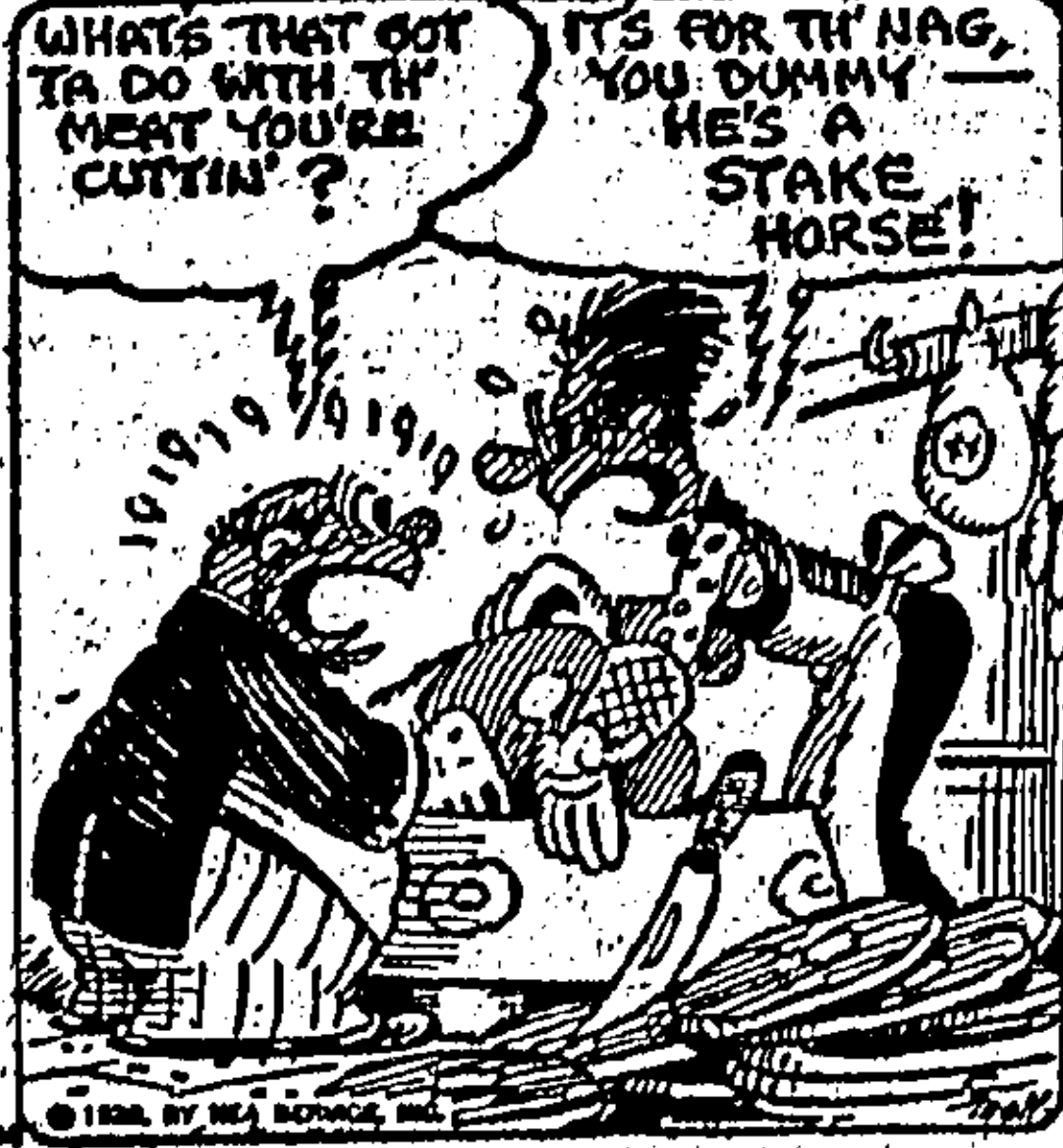


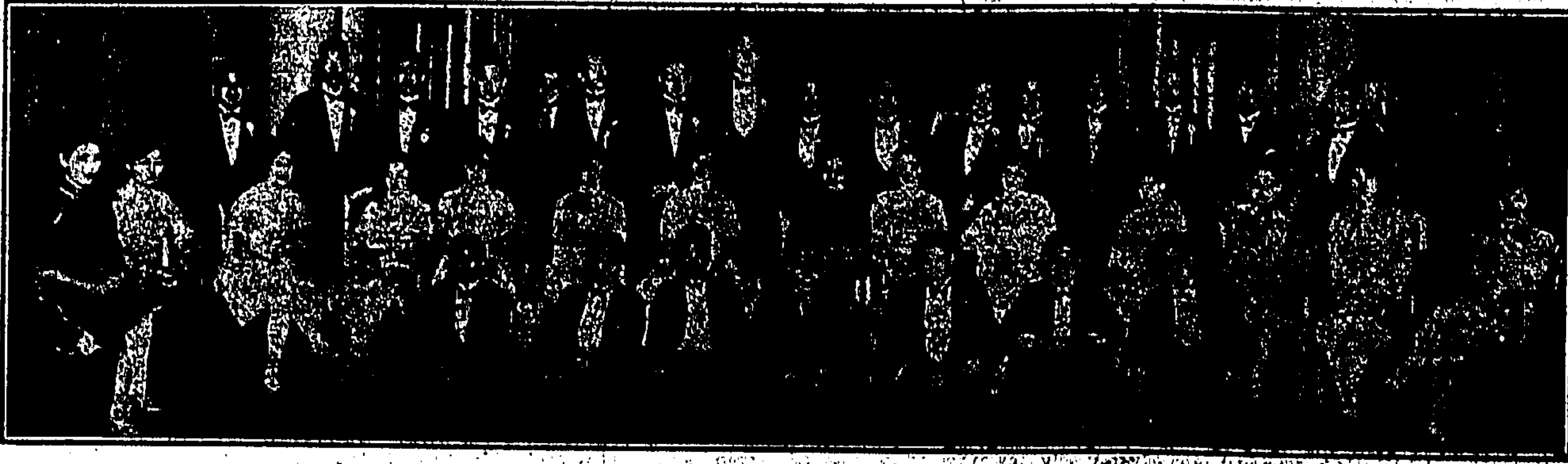
SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life

SALESMAN SAM



Sam's Right





Seven new members were elected to the Shanghai Y. Men's Club recently at the Shanghai home of Mr. Chun Bing-chien; the ceremony being followed in the evening by a reception at the Astor House where the above photo was taken. In the centre of the picture is Mr. Anson T. Wong, President, with Mr. J. L. Huang, Secretary, on the left and Mr. Yinson Lee, ex-President, on the right.



The marriage of Miss Louise Tuttle, head nurse of the Operation and Dispensary Departments of the Peking Union Medical College, and Dr. T. K. Tao, of the X-Ray Department of the P.U.M.C. was solemnized in the home of Dr. Fong F. See, Shanghai, on May 23.



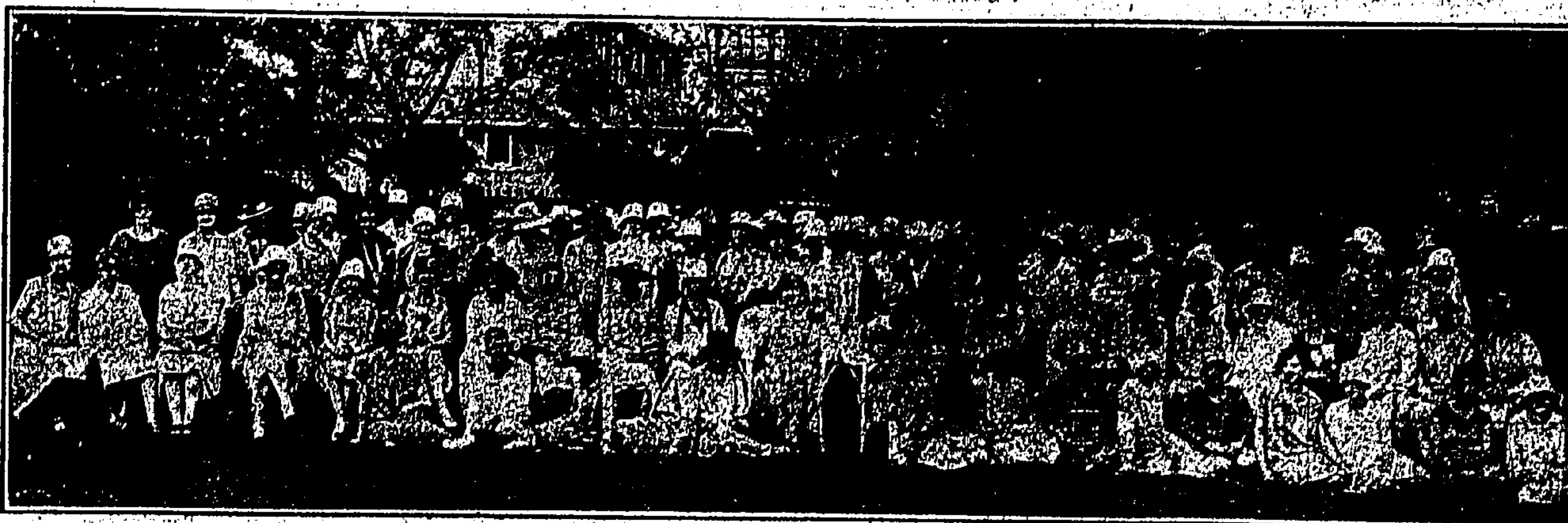
A giant all-metal, steam-driven dirigible is to be completed in America shortly. The blimp will be of aluminum alloy, driven by a new "blower" type of steam turbine. According to Capt. T. B. Slate, the builder, the vessel can come to a dead stop in the air. Upper photo shows work of the metal shell. The remarkable view below was taken from the hangar in which the ship's gondola is being built.



Major-General A. E. Wardrop with Mrs. Borrett, snapped at the Boy Scouts' Jamboree, held in Shanghai recently.



Steeplechasing for dogs is a popular sport in England. Here is Crumstone Bruns, an Alsatian soaring over a barrier at Hatfield Park, Hertfordshire.



A pleasant afternoon was spent recently by members of the American Association of University Women at 555 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, the residence of Mrs. F. J. Raven, when the last meeting of the season was held. Mrs. Raven is seated in the centre of the group, with Mrs. G. Fitch, President of the A. A. U. W. on her right.

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Made in the "Tensile" shape which will not become twisted in wear.

There is a choice of colours to harmonize with the clothes men are now wearing.

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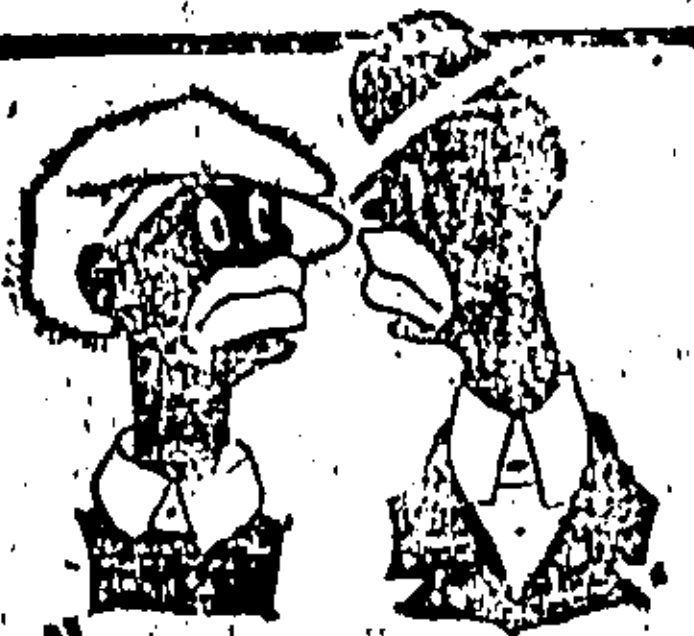
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NEW STOCKS JUST ARRIVED IN ALL SIZES
TWO QUALITIES ONLY.

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**"Oh boy
What's wrong
with you?"**

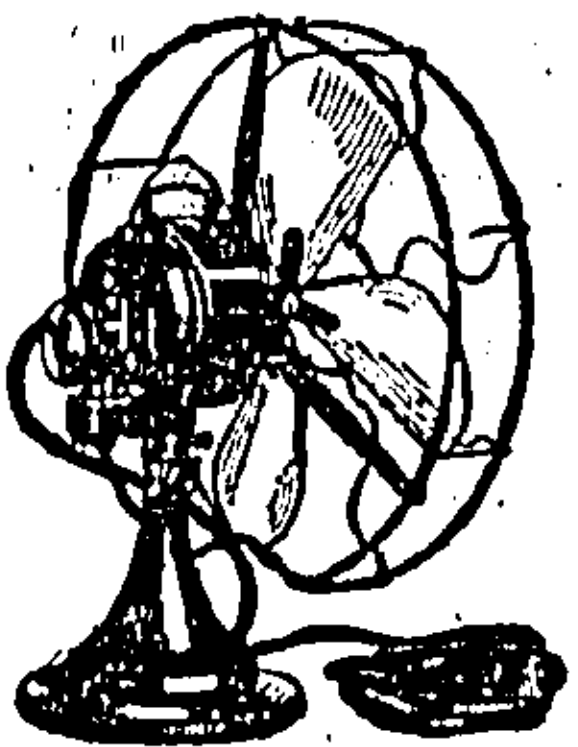
"The doctor told me to—
What did the doctor say? You'll know
if you hear."

**"Two
black crows"**
MORAN AND MACK

THE Two Black Crows are one long laugh. There has never been anything quite so funny as the whimsicalities of these two comedians. Arguing the whys and wherefores of the early bird, or why white horses eat more than black horses, they are equally irresistible. Ask your dealer to let you hear their first record (Columbia No. 4441) and you'll buy all three.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

INCREASES IN MAY ARE SHOWN.

London, June 13.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of May show imports amounting to £39,411,920, being an increase of £2,615,683 over those for April. Exports amounted £58,554,476, an increase of £3,286,503. —*Reuter.*

Under the ten minutes rule, a Bill was introduced by Sir Cooper Rawson in the House of Commons yesterday, and read a first time, to prohibit the importation into Great Britain and Northern Ireland of spurious British Legion poppies.

AT THE QUEEN'S.

**SIR JAMES BARRIE'S
"QUALITY STREET"**

An added attraction of much interest will be the appearance at the Queen's Theatre from to-night to Saturday at the 9.20 p.m. performances of Eleanor Ninon and Leo Martin, two brilliant artists, who bring with them the latest Parisian dance hits as performed at "l'Abbaye," Paris and "The Knickerbocker," Monte Carlo.

"Quality Street," the fourth of Sir James Barrie's stage plays to be transferred to the screen will be presented at all shows. The difficult role of impulsive, mischievous Phoebe Throssel which demands exceptional ability and grace, has been entrusted to Marion Davies, while Conrad Nagel plays opposite the star. The story, like that of "Peter Pan" and "A Kiss for Cinderella," has all the delicate charm of which the famous author is renowned. Briefly, it concerns the romance of a demure belle of the nineteenth century who falls in love with a young doctor whom she believes is about to propose. The doctor, thinking his love is not returned goes away to the Napoleonic wars, returning years later to find his sweetheart an old maid. The latter, however, is able to make herself up as the beauty of years ago, and after giving the doctor a sound lesson, succumbs to his declaration of love. The picture is notable for its lavish and exquisite settings. The supporting cast which include Flora Finch, Kate Prince, and Marjorie Gorday is excellent.

"The Love of Sunya."

"The Love of Sunya," which comes to the World Theatre to-day as the feature attraction until Saturday, presents Gloria Swanson in four distinct roles and the biggest picture of her career.

The story of "The Love of Sunya" deals with a Yogi who goes out into the world to right a wrong he committed in his incarnation of centuries before and the struggle of a girl he had known in a former life to decide between love, ambition and duty. A crystal plays an important part in the story, enabling the girl to see what each choice would lead to herself and the men who are seeking her hand.

Gloria Swanson rises to great emotional heights with the material supplied by this strong story, and she is supported by a competent cast. "The Love of Sunya" is a picture of outstanding interest and great impressiveness.

Cradle Snatchers.

"Cradle Snatchers," an excellent comedy of three wives who prove they are not as simple as they seem, comes to the Star Theatre to-day as the chief picture until Saturday. Determined to teach their philandering husbands a lesson, the wives hire three college boys to play the part of lovers. While the wives and their hired admirers are at a country house, the husbands suddenly arrive. Thereafter the fun becomes fast and furious ending in the complete cure of the husbands who promise to reform and never leave home again. Louise Fazenda has the leading role as one of the wives who insists that she may as well get some fun out of the business and so chooses the most ardent of the three college boys as her swain. Sammy Cohen, of "What Price Glory" and "The Gay Retreat," does some clever work in the impersonation of a flapper, while J. Farrell MacDonald contributes his share of laughs.

The church of St. Antholin's, Nunhead, erected to perpetuate the memory of St. Antholin's, Budge-row, E.C., which was designed by Sir Christopher Wren and demolished in 1874, is celebrating its jubilee by a series of services.

WOMAN'S WORLD FOR OUR LADY READERS.

Decoration and Personality.

BETTER THAN BEING FASHIONABLE.

Very few of us, in the matter of clothes, allow our personalities to be utterly extinguished by a blind adherence to the latest fashions. Yet this is frequently the case where the furnishing and decoration of our homes are concerned. The correct gloomy dining room of by-gone days, plastered with its depressing dark supposed-to-be valuable oil paintings, the much derided Victorian drawing room with its chandeliers and "what-nots," probably expressed no more truthfully their owner's personality than do some of the fashionable rooms of to-day.

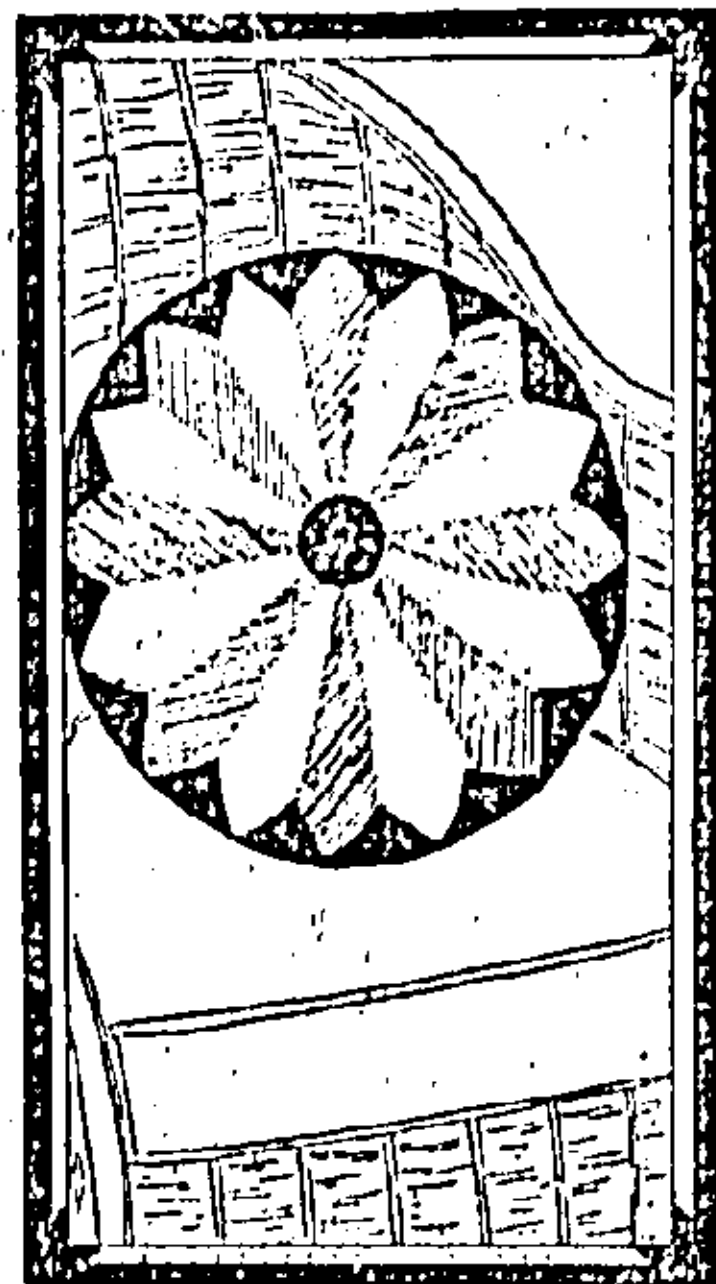
Calling on a friend the other day (says a Home writer) I was shown into a her own newly decorated special sanctum. There she was, the most contented virtuous domesticated woman, playing with her children in a setting fit for one of the stage's most outrageous vamps. Her homely pipe-smoking husband placidly watched the proceedings, sharing with a slant-eyed sophisticated doll a divan overflowing with obese cushions and gold tissue.

There is an element of luxury and decadence in much modern decoration that is quite foreign to the nature of many women, who yet feel called upon to display it in their homes, simply because they have never thought out their own tastes and needs. One woman I know expresses her restless vivid temperament in constantly changing schemes to colour scheme, each more daring than the last. And after her, honestly admiring her taste and mistakenly imagining it their own, lumber her friends and imitators with, in many cases, most incongruous results.

We are most of us strong-minded enough to stand out against the whims of the saleswoman who assures us that the modish and totally unsuitable hat becomes us marvellously. We should be equally firm in resisting the temptation to furnish and decorate in a way that makes us aliens in our own rooms.

When we really feel most content in a setting that personifies quiet permanence, why supplant it by one that expresses restless change? When austerity and simplicity appeal to us, why furnish our houses in a way that typifies exotic luxury?

If we clothe our rooms according to our own needs and tastes, they may not be fashionable, but they will be artistic, and they will be infinitely more alive and interesting than mere copies of the fashion of the moment.



Waterproof porch cushions have blossomed forth as bright flowers. This orange black-eyed one is on green glazed chintz.

Pleasures That Last.

MAKING THE BEST OF LIFE.

One of the most striking passages in Mr. H. G. Wells's introduction to the recently published volume containing the short stories and poems



The latest is to have your hat match your scarf. This is a natural baku straw with ribbon and scarf of henna-dotted cream silk.

of his wife is that in which he tells how bravely she determined to make the best of the few months left to her after she had learned that she had only a short time to live.

"So clear and steadfast was her mind," says Mr. Wells, "that we did contrive to win interest and happiness out of a great proportion of those 150 days."

Music, reading, friendship, sunshine, and flowers were the joys that did not fail her in the testing time when values must change with amazing suddenness for most people.

Her happiness and contentment in her last days contrast strangely with the complete collapse of all interest in the world around them shown by some people when they begin to grow old, and their work has to be given up.

Yet the simple joys that kept the spirit of Catherine Wells clear and shining to the end could have been within their reach also, if they had learnt to appreciate them during their working lives.

The men or the women who do not keep some part of themselves free from the great pre-occupation of earning their bread, in order to keep the windows of their souls open to the sunshine and the air, are no better than fools and will certainly pay the price of folly.

Talkative Wives.

WHAT AN OLD LADY SAYS.

A lady who has just celebrated her golden wedding has given utterance to what very many husbands will consider to be an almost inspired remark.

The secret of happy married life, she declares, is for the wife to hold her tongue.

She considers that women are prone to do too much talking, and evidently has observed that men do not like to do too much listening. There is not the slightest doubt that thousands of women would succeed better in matrimony if they could take the advice of this keen observer of humanity's little weaknesses, and learn to hold their tongues, but what most people probably do not realise is that talking

The Immortal Domestic.

THE PATRONESS OF SERVING MAIDS.

For more than six hundred years, April 27 has been set apart by the people of Lucca, in Tuscany, for observing the Feast of St. Zita. In that northern city her memory is held in honour and renown as the Patroness of Serving-Maids.

The story of Zita, the simple Italian peasant girl—meagre though its details be—is of perennial interest to women. She was born in 1218, the youngest in a family of three; and from her earliest years she just radiated joy from her own sunny soul.

When twelve years old, she obtained a position as maid-servant in the Palace of the Fatenilli family at Lucca, her native place. There she remained for forty-eight years, first as lowly kitchenmaid, and later, as trusted and beloved housekeeper.

She is still regarded by many as a model for all time of the ideal domestic. As serving-maid she attained to a wonderful efficiency. As housekeeper she was evidently all that could be wished for.

Many tales are told to illustrate her innate goodness and simple piety. She fed the hungry beggar who came to the kitchen door, but did it from her own private rations, and consumed the odd scraps herself.

Zita won golden opinions from one and all. When she died, on April 27, 1278—just 650 years ago—she was laid in an honoured tomb at Lucca, at the Church of St. Frediano.

Her death was followed immediately, according to tradition, by a series of "miracles," and this it was that led to her inclusion in the Calendar of Saints.

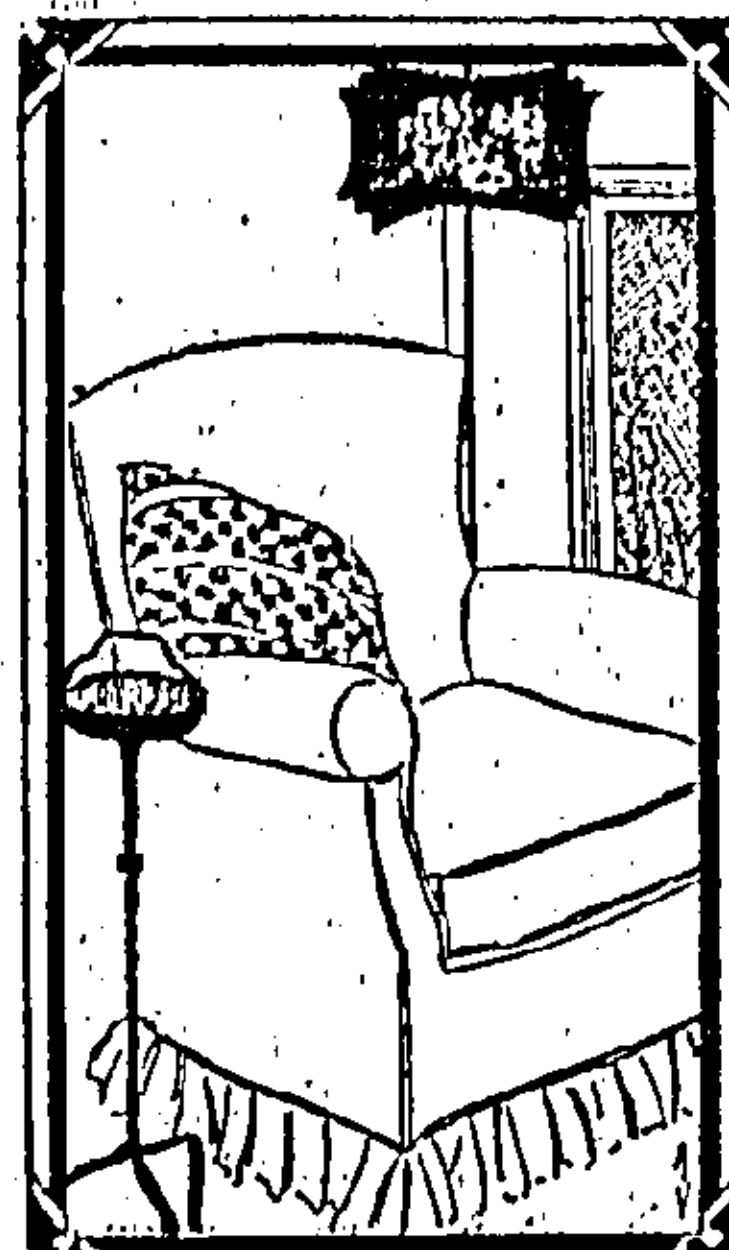
is a necessity for some women.

For a talkative woman to bottle up her chatter, and try to achieve the strong, silent woman effect is simply to ask for a nervous collapse.

She may, if she be strong-willed, manage to keep silence habitually for years, but she will pay for it in the end, if she is naturally expansive.

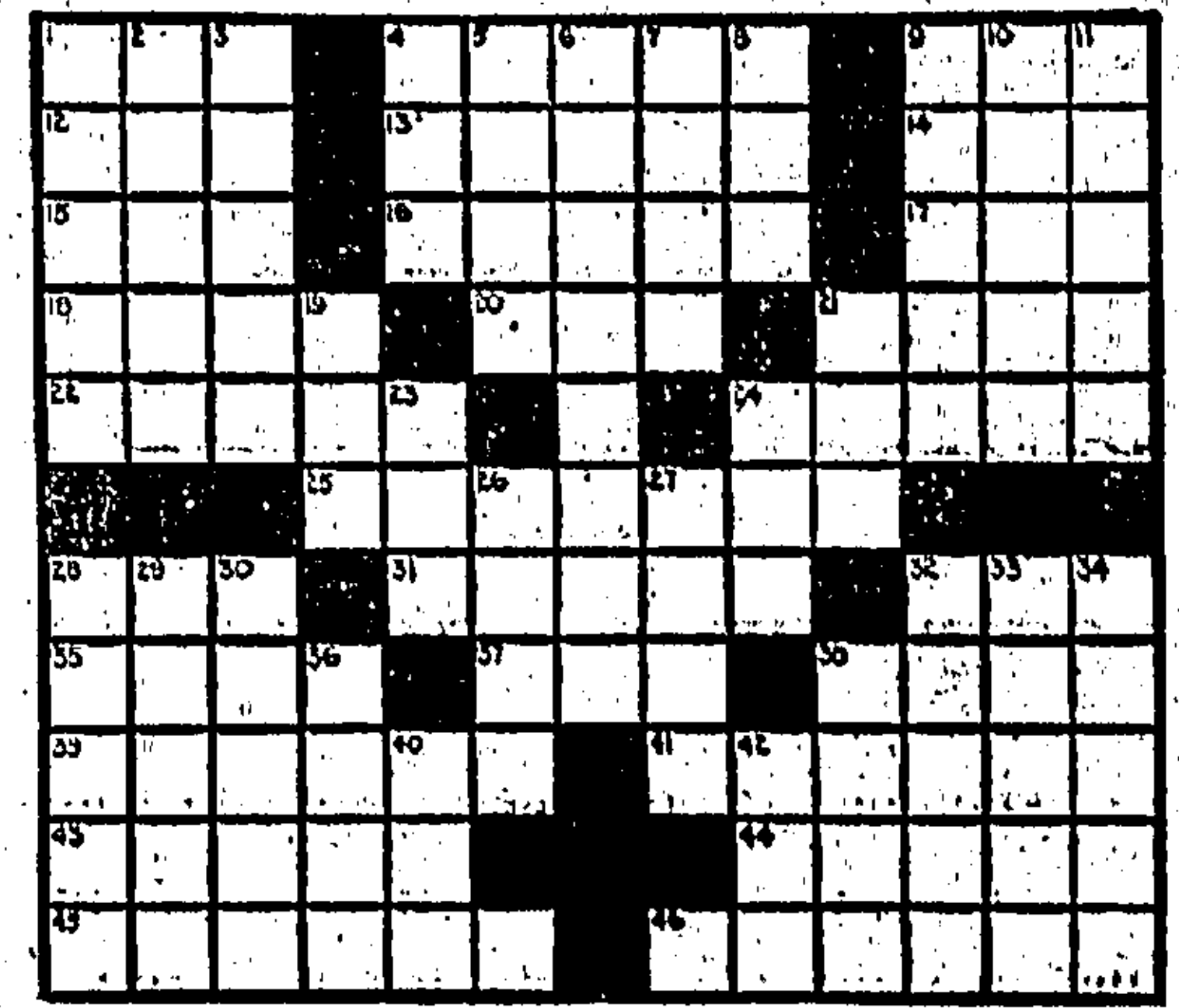
And then her volubility will be unbounded, for one of the commonest results of "nerves" is a tendency to chatter too much.

The only solution would appear to be to cherish those women friends who enjoy one's chatter, and reserve a strictly business attitude for husbands!



At the fireside—An interesting—beside-the-hearth grouping of easy chair, smoking stand and sampler.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal

- 1 Door rug.
- 4 Front.
- 9 Sesame (plant).
- 12 Striped camel's hair cloth.
- 13 Aloe.
- 14 Age.
- 15 Obstruction of a stream.
- 16 Wigwag.
- 17 Woolly surface of cloth.
- 18 Toward sea.
- 20 Noise.
- 21 Dove's home.
- 22 Gleeful.
- 24 Compartment of an electric switchboard.
- 25 Director.
- 28 Pale.
- 31 To become exhausted.
- 32 Field.
- 35 Exclamation of sorrow.
- 37 Ocean.
- 38 To close with wax.
- 39 To strip.
- 41 To twirl.
- 43 Growing out.
- 44 Wanderer.
- 45 To tell.
- 46 To make reparation.

Vertical

- 1 Female title of courtesy.
- 2 To degrade.
- 3 One who trains animals.
- 4 Obese.
- 5 Elderly.
- 6 Headlike in form.
- 7 Opposite of odd.

- 8 To observe.
- 9 Tusk.
- 10 Angry.
- 11 Portion of a collar.
- 19 Branch.
- 21 Vehicle.
- 23 To bark shrilly.
- 24 By.
- 26 Bird's home.
- 27 Toothed wheel.
- 28 Heron.
- 29 To place in line.
- 30 Nautical.
- 32 To depart.
- 33 Devoured.
- 34 Active.
- 36 Hair of caterpillar.
- 38 To depart.
- 40 To place.
- 42 Native metal.

Yesterday's Solution.

T	A	L	C	L	E	A	P	E	G	S
A	G	I	O	A	R	M	R	E	A	M
R	E	E	L	I	R	E	E	L	S	E
O	L	A	C	O	N	I	C	A		
T	I	D	A	L	R	M	E	T	E	R
C	U	B	I	C						
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HONGKONG.

GIGANTIC CHORAL FESTIVAL.

**VIENNA FUNCTION TO BE
BIGGEST EVER.**

A correspondent writes us from Vienna as follows:

From 19th to 22nd of July next, the tenth German Choral League Festival is to take place in Vienna. Its dimensions will be such as completely to overshadow all its predecessors. At least a quarter of a million visitors are expected. Wherever in the world, German choral societies exist—be it in the German Reich, Austria or Switzerland, in the countries with German minorities or in America—people are already preparing to take part in the festival.

For the choral performances Vienna is building, in the famous Prater, a hall capable of holding 60,000 persons.

The most difficult problem involved was that of how to accommodate such an enormous number of visitors. But the problem may already be regarded as solved.

Hotels and boarding-houses, private flats and general quarters, young people's homes, students' lodgings, barracks, schools, etc., have been definitely engaged at moderate and inexorable figures. All the environs within a radius of 30 kilometres from Vienna have been exploited for the purpose.

As it may safely be presumed that the majority of foreigners coming to the festival will desire to see, not only Vienna, but also the Austrian Alps, the Festival Committee has made arrangements for special trains to be run to the finest and most famous mountain resorts. Here, again, committees are busy securing accommodation for visitors.

Thousands of Voices.
As at the previous festivals of the League, the performances will not be confined to the singing of individual choirs; there will also be a combined choir of many thousands of voices; this will, indeed, form the chief attraction, though the general preparations, being made by the Viennese Committee will unquestionably make the whole a rare, if not unique event.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

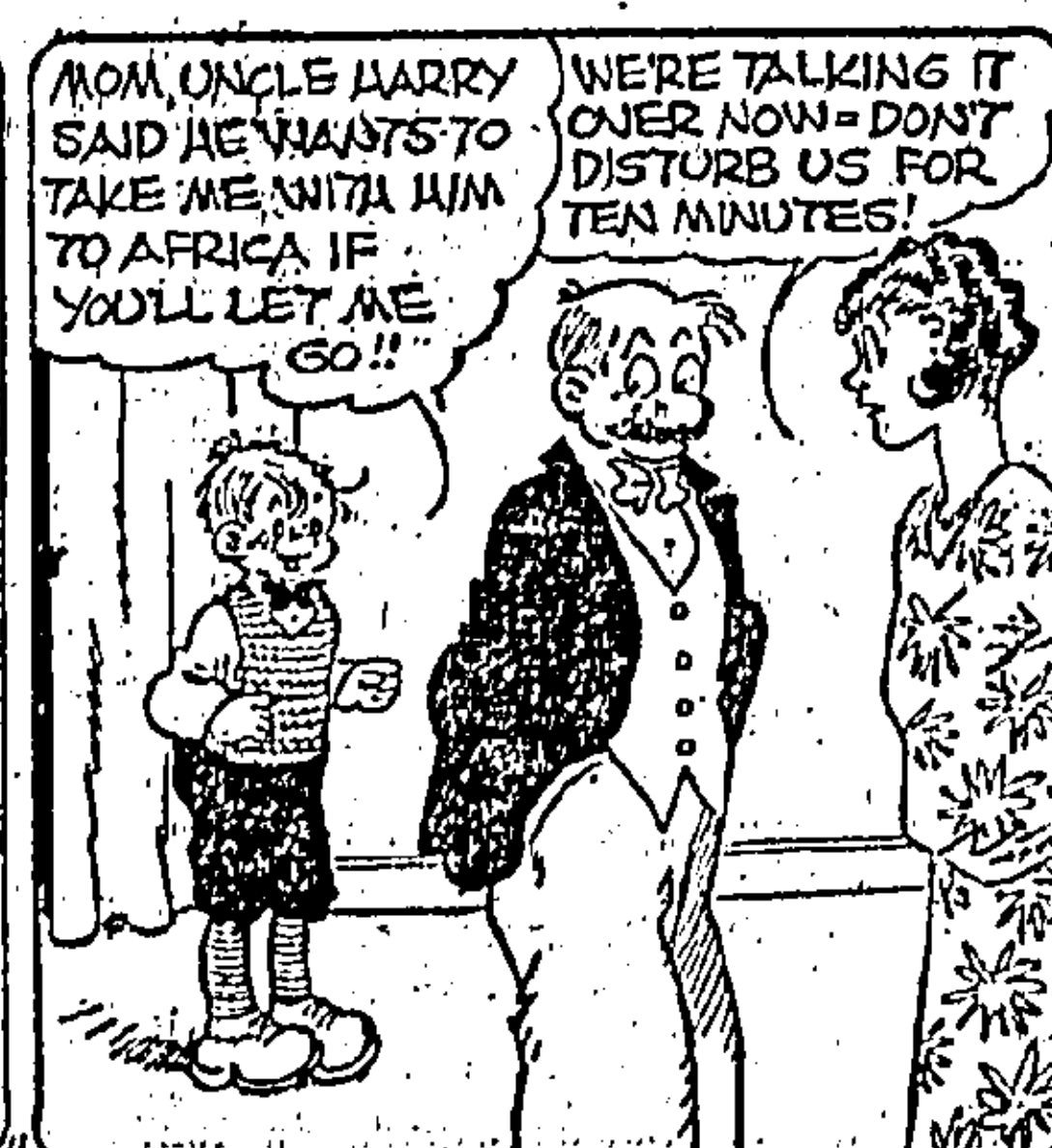
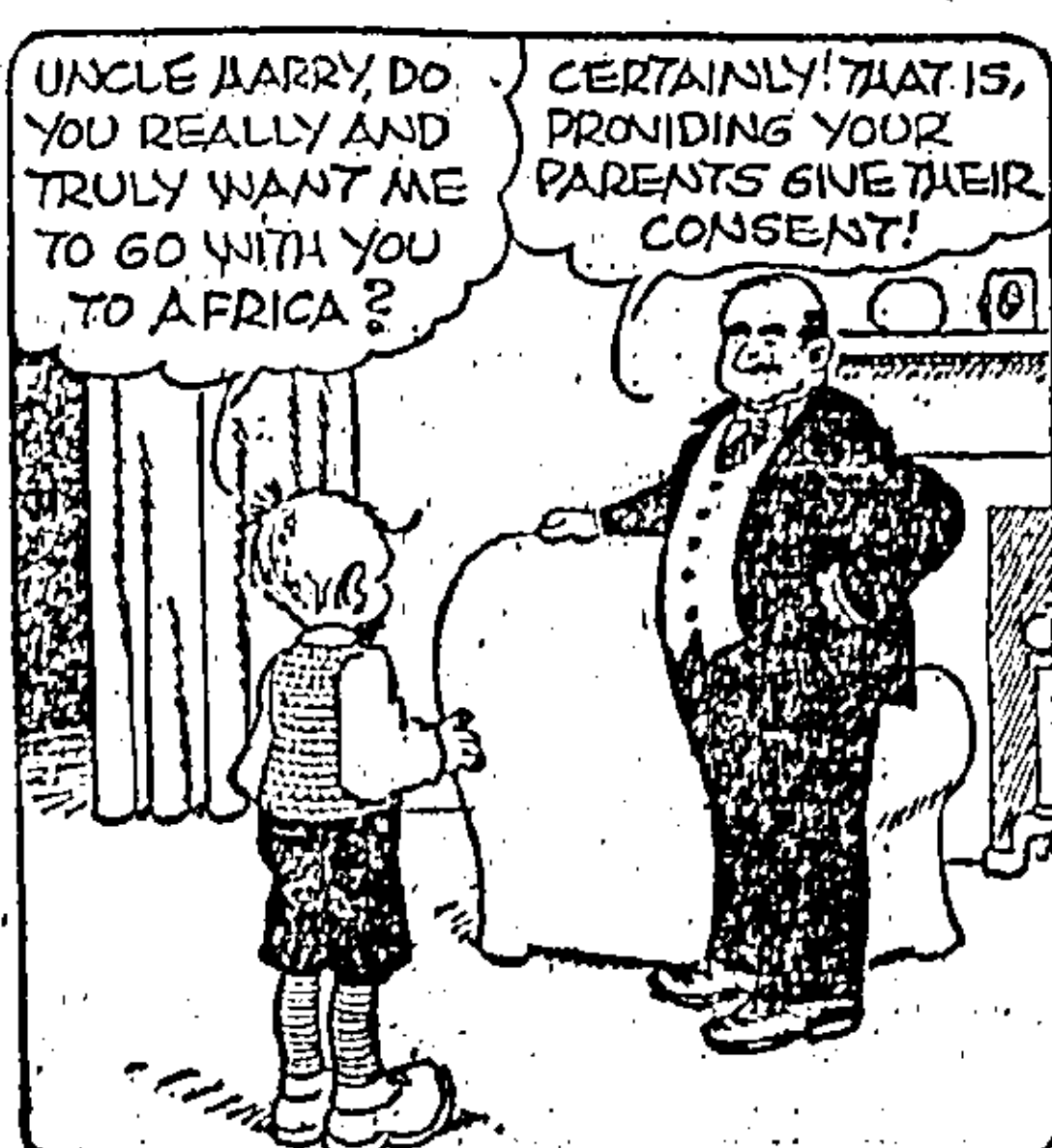
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By Blosser

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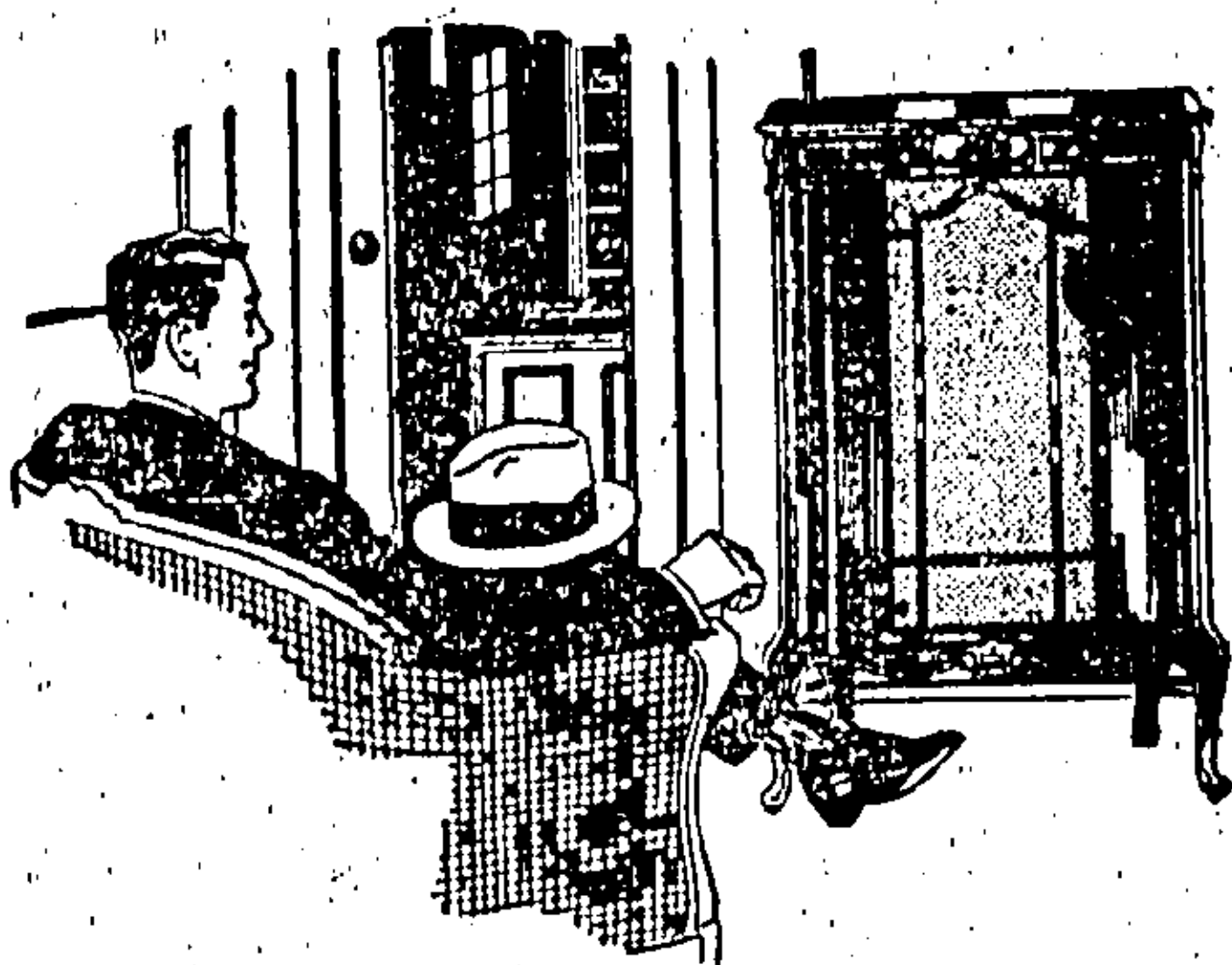


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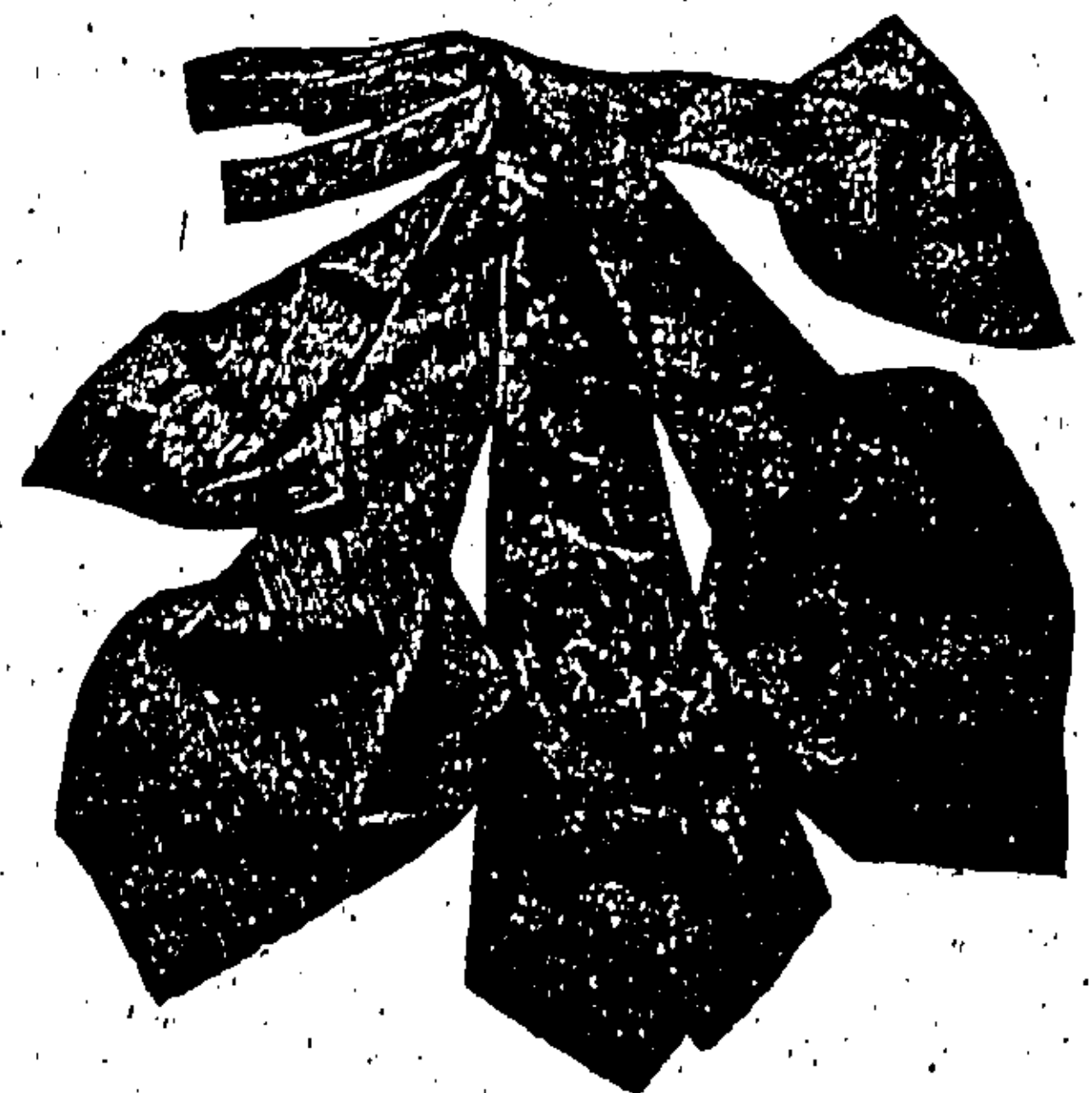
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16/19 CONNAUGHT ROAD, C.

DEATH.

INGLIS.—At Northwood, Middlesex, on the 12th June, WILLIAM FLEMING INGLIS, late of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., China.

**The
Hongkong Telegraph.**

THURSDAY JUNE 14, 1928

THE COMING AMERICAN ELECTION.

Expectations have been realised by the strong backing given to the nomination of Mr. Herbert Hoover as the Republican candidate for the United States Presidency in succession to President Coolidge. Ever since the time when he came definitely into the field, he has been gaining support in his campaign, and the strength of the endorsement which he secured at the various State Conventions made it practically certain that he would be adopted by the Party. The Kansas City Convention has passed off very quietly, compared with many past Republican gatherings of its kind. No "dark horses" emerged, and as soon as the Pennsylvania delegation voted solidly for Hoover, his nomination became assured.

That the Republicans have made a strong choice there cannot be any doubt. Mr. Hoover has behind him an excellent record as Secretary for Commerce, and although he may not be quite so unassuming or taciturn as President Coolidge, Republican traditions would appear to be safe in his hands. There is, however, a possibility that he may alienate a considerable "Wet" following by reason of his strong support of Prohibition. It will be recalled that some four months ago, Mr. Hoover caused a good deal of excitement in political circles by declaring for the "Dry" cause, saying that the United States by adopting Prohibition had undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in its motive and far-reaching in its purpose. Up to then, it was generally believed that Prohibition would not figure prominently in the election, but as Mr. Hoover and Governor Smith (the likely nominee of the Democrats) hold divergent views on this issue, it seems likely that a good deal will be heard of it. Governor Smith favours a system of State option for light

wines and beer, and it is believed that this will prove a popular counter-attraction to the Republican stand. Apart from the views which they told on the merits of the "Wet" and "Dry" issues, there are many who consider that some definite modification of the Volstead Law would be preferable to the retention of Prohibition on the Statute Book whilst in actual fact it is by no means strictly enforced. Those holding that view would probably be more attracted to the Democratic platform than to the Republican.

The Democratic State Convention has yet to be held, but the probabilities are that when it meets it will nominate Governor Smith. He is certainly the strongest man they can bring forward, for most of the other aspirants have been men of the same views as the New York Governor on the issues which are likely to count, and there is no question that they have not the personality that he possesses. There has been some effort to secure a "Dry" candidate, but these have not met with success. Indeed, in the largest Democratic State, Texas, the leader of the "Dry" Democrats has proposed a programme that is without precedent. Instead of instructions on behalf of some "Dry" candidate, he proposed a negative instruction to the effect that the delegates should not vote for any of the "Wet" candidates whom he specifically names. From time to time, some of the Democratic organisations have mentioned other possibilities in place of Governor Smith, notably Owen D. Young, Newton D. Baker and Senator Walsh, but none of these has commanded anything like the support given by the State Conventions to Smith. We may therefore expect, unless the unforeseen happens, to see the Governor of New York nominated by the Democrats, in which event there will be a keen tussle for election, with the issue probably uncertain to the very end.

British Trade.

If we are to assess at face value the figures quoted by Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, in presenting the Board of Trade Estimates to the House of Commons, it is safe to suppose that British energy and resource are gradually overcoming the new set of conditions arisen as a direct result of the world war. In 1913, Britain commanded thirteen per cent. of the world's export trade, but while our men were fighting, others were taking over their markets, and we returned to commerce to find a large percentage irrevocably gone. New fields had to be prospected if we were to recover from the effects of the transformation, and it speaks highly for British enterprise that Sir Philip could claim that in 1927, our share of world exports had increased to eleven per cent. It would, however, be dangerous to allow the evidence of such an excellent general recovery to lull us into a sense of comfortable complacency. Britain is in much the same position as Germany in that the nature of her exports has undergone a fundamental change. We are supreme in the electrical machinery field, our motor-vehicle exports have gone ahead by leaps and bounds, the artificial silk combines are doing huge business, and the Imperial Chemicals, Limited, is showing the way to many strong competitors. The other side of the picture, however, still gives rise to alarm. Cotton, steel and coal, regarded as our basic industries before the war, are passing through a period of serious depression, and, as yet, there is little sign of relief. Sir Philip dealt at some length with the position of Lancashire, and urged big-scale amalgamations in order best to meet the keen competition from Japan. In Manchester, Mr. G. L. Tattersall was, at almost the same time, detailing the plight of the American Section of the industry, but the "invisible" loss which he calculated at £8,000,000 annually was, we imagine, based on capital figures which must be sacrificed if Lancashire is to find its salvation. Complete reconstruction of capital must be the first move in the effort to get on a sound basis, though we are inclined to agree that over-capitalisation is not the sole cause of her troubles. Cotton exports in 1927 were roughly 42 per cent. less than in 1913, a crucial position in an

DAY BY DAY.

BE NOT SIMPLY GOOD; BE GOOD FOR SOMETHING.—*Thornton*.

Two Chinese cases of typhoid were notified yesterday.

A Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital from No. 8, Square Street yesterday suffering from serious injuries caused through being scalded by a pot of boiling water whilst he was cooking.

An error crept into our report of the gambling "wheel" case yesterday. It was stated that the management of the Lee Gardens were the defendants, whereas in point of fact the stall-holders concerned were the defendants.

The local Lodge of The Theosophical Society will be closed during the summer months except on Tuesdays when the classes for members will be conducted as usual by Mr. Manuk. Members wishing to change Library books may do so on Tuesdays.

Expensive dresses of the latest Paris fashion will be worn by Miss. Leonora Ninon who, with her partner Leo Martin, will appear nightly at the Queen's Theatre at the 9.20 p.m. performances until Saturday. Miss. Ninon's wardrobe is valued at nearly 1,000,000 francs.

The Hon. Dr. R. H. Kowloon, Mr. Li Yau-tsun, the Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Tang Siu-kin and Mr. T. N. Chau will give a temporary on Friday afternoon at the Chinese Merchants' Club, China Building, to which a number of noted Chinese merchants have been invited.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave 21 arrivals and 23 departures, with British returning eight under each heading, leaving 13 vessels in harbour, of which 21 were British. Tonnage was better than yesterday, but freights were generally low, there being only two of four figures inward and three of four figures, consigned to ports beyond, with three vessels entering in ballast.

Passengers departing on the Empress of Canada yesterday morning included Mr. J. A. Douglas, Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Fairclough, Mr. W. Fenton, Mr. D. Cooper, Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Meyer, Mrs. M. J. MacGregor, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Messer, Mr. and Mrs. N. MacPhail, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. McA. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Ross-Skinner and Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Scott.

Mr. James J. Traynor and Miss Gladys E. Plunkett were married at the Peak Church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, the time being in conformity with a custom which is prevalent in America. The bride was given away by Dr. Sommers while Mr. Martin B. Keenan was best man. The bridal dinner was given at Repulse Bay where the honeymoon is being spent prior to the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Traynor for Manila by the President Jackson on Tuesday next. The happy couple were the recipients of some very beautiful presents and received telegrams of congratulation from Manila and America.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, June 13.
Paris	124.20
Geneva	25.33
Berlin	20.43
Oslo	18.22
Helsingfors	194
New York	4.88 3/32
Amsterdam	12.10
Stockholm	18.10
Vienna	34.705
Madrid	29.37
Brussels	34.94
Milan	92.85
Copenhagen	18.19
Prague	164 1/2
Lisbon	29.32
Athens	374 1/2
Bucharest	805.29 3/32
Buenos Aires	47.11 1/16
Bombay	1/5 11/16
Shanghai	2/8 1/2
Hongkong	2/8 1/2
Yokohama	1/10 1/2
Silver (spot)	27.7 1/2
Silver (forward)	27.7 1/2

—British Wireless.

Industry which relies on large turnover and small profits for success. Most ground has been lost in India, and, ironically enough, to Japan. It seems strange that Japan, which by low wages has been able to undercut Britain, everywhere in the Far East, should be allowed to enter goods into India on the same terms as the Home country. If ever there existed justification for Empire preference, it would seem to be here.

CAME BACK TO SEE HIS SON.

**BANISHEE GETS FAIRLY
MILD TERM.**

Partial verification of the story told by the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday by a returned banishee that his son had been kidnapped, and that he had come to Hongkong with the hope of effecting his release was obtained from enquiries made by the police at the defendant's house in Canton Road. As a result of what the police were told, the defendant on his reappearance before Mr. W. Schofield this morning was sentenced to four months' hard labour, as compared with terms of nine months in addition to a birching, which other returned banishes have usually received in the past.

Sergeant Mottram, who prosecuted said he had made enquiries from the defendant's mother and he had learned that on being banished from the Colony in 1925 the defendant had left his six-year-old son in his (defendant's) mother's charge. On the afternoon of April 4, the boy disappeared and the matter was reported to the police shortly afterwards. The woman was told to make a thorough search for the missing steps and circulated any message. She was told to return to the Station two hours later, but there was no record of her return.

When asked why she had not returned, she said that she had been ill. Two days after the boy's disappearance, a letter was sent to the defendant informing him of the fact, although the woman did not ask the defendant to return to the Colony.

On April 12, a travelling trader informed the mother that the boy was in the Sunning District and that a reward was payable for his release. She was advised to go to Kowloon and accordingly she left the following day and brought the boy back. On the 18th, she sent another letter to the defendant, informing him of the son's release.

She heard nothing of the defendant until May 11, when he turned up at her house. According to the woman, the defendant had intended to return the following day, but he had not done so, as he was arrested on May 13. When asked about the second letter, the defendant told the police he had not received it.

In reply to his Worship, defendant said he received both letters from his mother.

When asked why, knowing that his son had been recovered, he had returned, defendant remarked that he wished to see his son.

DEATH OF MR. W. F. INGLIS.

**OVER FORTY YEARS WITH
JARDINE, MATHESON'S.**

We regret to record the death of a former well-known resident of Hongkong and Shanghai, Mr. William Fleming Inglis, who passed away at his residence in Northwood, Middlesex on Tuesday.

The late Mr. Inglis spent over forty years of his life in the Far East on the staff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, and though chiefly associated with the Shanghai Office, he had many friends in Hongkong, where he first joined the firm in 1880.

A man of engaging personality, he made rapid strides, and was authorised to sign for the firm in 1906. He continued in charge of the shipping interests of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., in Shanghai, until he retired in 1920, and settled down in Northwood.

It will be remembered that during the voyage home, his wife was suddenly taken ill and died at sea, the loss being a severe shock to Mr. Inglis.

Both in Hongkong and Shanghai, the late Mr. Inglis was closely associated with sporting organisations, and he was an active member of the St. Andrew's Society, the Shanghai Society honouring him shortly before his retirement by electing him President.

He was a member of the Reserve Volunteer Corps in Shanghai during the Boxer troubles in 1900. Since his retirement, he has interested himself largely in the Tipton Club in London, and his daily presence there will be sadly missed by all the members.

Much sympathy will be felt with the late Mr. Inglis's two daughters, one of whom married Major Hewitt, of the Indian Army, while the other, Miss Dorothy Inglis, was residing with him at Northwood.

Sir Shou-son Chow and Mr. Kwok Shu-lau left yesterday by the s.s. Tjikembang for Java, where they will spend the summer.

The Very Idea!

The Long Arm of Coincidence.—A Northwood reader writes to a Home paper:—"Several years ago when living at Bedford I attended a sale of furniture, and there purchased a small, old-fashioned writing-desk which took my fancy. One day, after the desk had been in my possession rather over two years, I accidentally touched a spring which disclosed a secret drawer."

"Inside this drawer was a packet containing several faded letters. What was my amazement to discover by the address and signature that these had been written in 1789 to the girl, who afterwards became my grandmother, by my grandfather, then a young man of 28 on a visit to Edinburgh from Grantown, Strathspey. "As the desk had been sold along with other articles of furniture collected from different sources I was never able to ascertain to whom it belonged before it came into my possession."

Dean Inge's complaint that the majority of hymn tunes are too sombre recalls Archbishop Temple's objection to several hymns on the same ground. A fragment of conversation at a public luncheon records his feelings.

"May I give your Grace some of the cold chicken?" he was asked. "No, you may not," he replied, "everywhere I go they give me cold chicken and 'The Church's one foundation,' and I hate them both."

There has been another outbreak of infant prodigies in London. The very youthful students of the London County Council's Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts have published a volume of poems by various young contributors. One of the youthful poets thinks the great height of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square is out of all proportion to the size of the man it honours.

Nelson is a little man. His column's awfully tall. It's really twenty times too big. For any one so small! And when he's watching things go by, He sometimes shuts his seeing eye. For fear that he should fall.

A woman questioned at London Sessions concerning a certain date answered that she did not remember exactly, but the weather was very fine. Mr. Wilberforce: "If it was very fine it was a very long time ago."

Barrister, at Bow County Court: You are a widow?—Woman: I shall be until next month. Tottenham man: I have never been in debt.—Magistrate: Well, I have often been.

Nottinghamshire woman: I used to drink, but I am now a converted teetotaler. Man at Tottenham: My wife has an income of £300 a year, but I do not see it.

They tell this one at the marriage registrar's office in Liverpool: A muscular young fellow presented himself at the surgeon's office in the town hall of a small town. He was told to strip to the waist. He complied and was duly measured.

"Skip over that chair," the surgeon directed. "Kneel back, touch the floor! Now run around and let me test your heart and wind."

"I'm hanged if I will!" the man exploded. "I'd rather stay single."

He had strayed into the office of the Army Surgeon.

Man at Tottenham: "I was quiet until the constable twisted my wrist, and then, naturally, I swore. Solicitor at Feltham: Did you see this brute you say you had? Man: How could I—at the back of my neck?"

Police man at the Thames Court: He was challenging everybody in the street to fight. Mr. Cairns, the magistrate: Trying to commit suicide!

Man at Old-street, speaking of his daughter's means: She has nothing to subsidise on.

Judge Balfour, at Clerkenwell: Your argument is that he can pay £2 a month because he has a small car. That may be the strongest argument why he cannot pay.

"Athlete, ex-world's champion, 23, seeks situation any capacity"—so we read in the advertisement columns of a Home paper, and ponder on the change in valuations which the ages have wrought. In what other time would a world's ex-champion of 23 have had to go advertising since the people of Israel chose Saul because of his stature? Strength, once the chief of virtues, is now of the least account, and earns a navy's wage.

PEKING'S MOVING DAY.

WHEN CHANG TSO-LIN EVACUATED.

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS TAKEN AWAY.

AMUSING SCENES.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at Chienmen railway station at Peking when the Fengtien troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin began to move out of Mukden after the decision to evacuate the capital to the Shansi forces had been reached. Never has such a military "moving day" been witnessed in the long history of Chinese armies and their wholesale moves.

"Where will we put the monkey? Who is going to feed him on the way?"

"They, bring around the parrot. Here's a good place for him." These and other remarks were bandied around the station as thousands of Fengtien troops crowded into the trains taking their personal belongings with them.

Scenes of Confusion.

After two years of occupation, the troops performed a complete evacuation. Scenes of utmost confusion were witnessed, but by the time the army had left, with Marshal Chang well in the advance, less than 200 carriages and wagons and only three locomotives were left.

One of the spectators who visited the station and saw train after train made up and dispatched to the homeland of Manchuria writes:

Foreigners viewed the confusion at Chienmen and saw with amazement the huge stocks of valuables being bundled up and hauled away as fast as train dispatchers could get the tracks cleared.

Would Stock Department Store. The things accumulated by dictatorial "stall" statesmen, politicians, generals, minor officials and soldiers, not to mention their wives and concubines would stock any ambitious department store.

There were no trained seals, performing fleas, pyramids nor submarines on the departing trains, but about everything else in the catalogue of things that men and women should have was there in abundance. Noah may have had a greater assortment of animals, but in furnishings, the departing hosts of the Ankuochun would require a whole armada of arks.

Automobiles were there in plenty, of recent and ancient vintage. Nobody would expect a warlord to have a trotting horse sulky, but there was one on a flat car nestling alongside a modern washing machine which proves that an old sport and a new way of lightening work are part of an enlightened China's treasures. The parrot in the cage said not a word, no doubt subdued at the turn of events, while the monkey looked about wide-eyed and could not see a hand organ to keep him company.

Ice Cream Freezers and Stoves.

Ice cream freezers were sensible, but stoves on the same flat cars hinted at a prolonged stay in the north. Closed cars were used for stowing away thousands of bales and boxes, suit cases and trunks, bundles and packages. One steel car may have contained something juicy in the way of personal estate. A wagon backed up and armed soldiers transferred a number of heavy brass-bound cases. Cars of live stock, cars of household furniture, cars of assorted things from baby carriages to broughams and marriage vehicles, cars of pure-bred horses, cars of soldiers, cars of goods wherein a little space was left for women and children, cars of almost everything under the sun that men regard as prizes were hooked up and hauled away.

Not Much Left.

For the Ankuochun is going but it is not leaving much behind for the delectation of the incoming folk, who will have to do their own work in the way of gathering a few things together. When the Triple Alliance arrives in Peking there will not be much left in the vacated offices, although it is understood the doors and windows are still intact and none of the marble bridges has been removed.

One report in Peking said that everything in the way of the rolling stock from the Kihnan and Tsingpu lines, anything with enough wheels to limp along, was attached to whatever would pull it, and there will be a high old time in stores for salesmen who deal in railway equipment, while Manchuria will be in an excellent position to haul next year's crop to the seaboard—Shanghai Times.

TROUBLE AT THE LEE THEATRE.

BAD BLOOD BETWEEN FOKS AND MOTOR TOUTS.

A Chinese ticket-collector of the Lee Theatre appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, this morning, on a charge of assaulting a motor-car driver at 11.50 last night.

Inspector Macdonald, of No. 2 Police Station, said from what he gathered it appeared that there was some bad blood between the foks of the theatre and motor-car tout. The complainant, who was in hospital, began the trouble last night by throwing stones at the theatre windows. He was chased by the theatre foks and caught on the Praya, then he was brought back to the theatre and assaulted by the defendant.

The Magistrate told his interpreter to explain that the defendant had no right to take the law into his own hands.

The defendant replied that he had since discussed the matter of compensation with the injured man's wife and come to an agreement.

The police told his Worship that the complainant was only suffering from scalp wounds and would be able to leave the hospital tomorrow.

His Worship accordingly adjourned the case until the complainant is fit to appear.

OPIUM POSSESSION CASES.

TWO CHINESE SENTENCED THIS MORNING.

A Chinese who was charged this morning before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with possession of 3.6 taels of raw opium, was fined \$100, or, in default, six weeks' hard labour.

The defendant was arrested by Revenue Officers in Connaught Road West yesterday. In answer to his Worship he said he was a sailor and had purchased the opium from a man in Saiyungpun, intending to take it on board his ship for his own use during the voyage.

Another man, who had in his possession twenty taels of prepared opium, was fined \$1,000, or, in default, four months' hard labour, when charged before Mr. Lindsell. He explained that he was promised a few dollars for carrying the opium for another man.

The Magistrate pointed out that the defendant must have known that it was contraband which he was carrying, seeing that he was paid such a good fee for so little work.

WANTED FRUIT FOR NOTHING.

CHINESE CONSTABLE GETS INTO TROUBLE.

When the customary cases against hawkers were called this morning, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, one made a peculiar defence, to the effect that he was hawking liches and that the Chinese constable who brought the case against him did so because he was unable to get some liches for nothing.

Curiously enough, the police from No. 7, Station (West Point) told his Worship that there must be some foundation for such a story, as the policeman was on post duty in Wilmer Street and the defendant was arrested in Eastern Street, which was about 300 yards to the west.

In answer to his Worship the constable admitted that he was on post duty in Wilmer Street but that he left his post temporarily to get a drink.

His Worship discharged the hawker and told the constable he would be put on report.

SNATCHED A GOLD EAR-RING.

STARVATION GIVEN AS EXCUSE.

When a Chinese was charged this morning, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with snatching a gold earring from a woman, he pleaded that he was driven to commit the act because he was starving, having had no rice for several days.

His Worship:—You think that a good excuse for robbing a woman?

Defendant made no reply. His Worship passed sentence of six months' hard labour and twelve strokes.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. A. T. P. Parquharson, banker, 2 Humphrey Buildings, Kowloon, to Miss R. L. Peet, Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

Thibaud's Violin Recital—Musical Celebrities Who Are Visiting Us—An "Open Letter."

[BY "ALLEGRO"]

The outstanding event in musical circles this week is the forthcoming violin recital by Thibaud at the Theatre Royal on 16th June at 9.15 p.m. I had occasion to write recently about the lack of talent on the part of certain travelling musicians who announced a grand concert when passing through the Colony, raked in the shekels of the unsuspecting enthusiasts who attended it, and left behind an impression that might have acted to the detriment of the next concert artist to visit us.

Fortunately, the next visitor turns out to be Thibaud, the celebrated French violinist, who ought to be sufficiently well-known not to suffer for the disappointments occasioned by others. The fact that he is touring under the management of Mr. A. Strohm, who brought us Heifetz, Elman, Moiseiwitsch, Levitzki and many others, is in itself a guarantee that he is an artist of first rank. Born in 1880, he commenced learning the piano from his father at the age of four, and at six years of age he was able to accompany in public a sonata of Mozart. However, he showed a greater gift for the violin, and at thirteen entered the Paris Conservatoire as a pupil of Marsick, gaining a First Prize at the Concours in the following year.

Soon after entering the Colonne Orchestra, he became "first violin" and his rendering of works by Saint-Saens caused a great sensation. He toured all over Europe and the United States and met everywhere with the utmost enthusiasm.

His name has come to the fore, too, for his association with Cortot in works for violin and piano and with Cortot and Casals in trios of Schubert, Mendelssohn and Haydn, all of which have made good records, noted for the perfect ensemble and clarity of tone.

The principal item on his programme for Saturday next is the Lullaby "Symphonie Esquinoale," which is a great favourite with violinists. Elman played it at his recital here. The rest is made up of 17th and 18th century pieces, a Rondo of Mozart, a Brahms Valse, and a Prelude and Allegro of Pugnani, though from the printing of the programme one would judge that the "Valse Brahms" is by a composer unknown, and that "Prelude and Allegro, Rondo Mozart" is the work of Pugnani. It is curious that one seldom sees a local concert programme without one or two amusing slips in it. Probably quite a fair proportion of the audience will enthuse over Pugnani's "Rondo Mozart!"

The advent of other celebrated artists is announced, though when they will be passing through Hongkong is not yet known. Ruth Page and Dancing Trio from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York; Cecil Hansen (violinist); La Argentine, the Spanish dancer; and Galli-Curci, the coloratura soprano. Also, Moiseiwitsch is playing here again on his return trip. Let us hope Hongkong will continue to do its best to retrieve its unenviable reputation for apathy. Of late, we have been

(Continued on Page 3.)

EXCESSIVE STEAM.

LAUNCH ENGINEER GUILTY OF SERIOUS OFFENCE.

At the Marine Court this morning before Commr. J. B. Nowill, D.S.O., R.N., a serious case relative to the alteration of a launch's fittings was heard, the Government Marine Surveyor prosecuting.

Fok Kwai, engineer of the steam launch "On Fat," was charged with unlawfully placing devices on the safety valve for the purpose of causing steam excessive to that allowed.

Defendant pleaded guilty and stated that on the particular occasion, he had a heavy junk tow, with an adverse wind and it was necessary to get a higher speed from the engines.

Mr. W. Russell and Mr. W. O. Lambert, of the Government Marine Surveyor's Department, were in Court.

Mr. Russell stated that a letter had been received from outside sources, laying information of the practice adopted by the "On Fat" launch was taken and when the launch was examined, it was found that certain adaptations had been made to the safety valve. When the valve was put on the Government test machine, it was found to carry a 10 lbs. excess of steam over that allowed the engines.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

Kwok Muk, master of the motor boat Whampoa 2, was charged with carrying five passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence. Allowed 24, he was carrying 29. He stated that the five were being conveyed to a sampan which the launch had been engaged to tow ashore. A fine of \$5, with the usual alternative, was inflicted.

Charged with navigating the harbour without regulation lights, Wong Kan, steersman of a trading junk, pleaded guilty and was fined \$75, with the alternative of two weeks' imprisonment.

RAILWAY COUPLING ACCIDENTS.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO MAKE FULL ENQUIRY.

Geneva, June 13. The International Labour Conference, to-day adopted the report of the Committee on the Prevention of Coupling Accidents on Railways, including the resolution requesting the Labour Office to appoint a joint committee of 21 persons, representing the Governments, employers and the workers to enquire into the whole question. —Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE.

RETURNS FOR LAST MONTH.

London, June 13. British exports in May amounted in value to £58,500,000, compared with £63,000,000 in May last year. Imports were valued at £39,000,000, compared with £36,000,000 last May. Compared with April, however, the exports for May showed an increase of £3,000,000 and imports also an increase of £3,000,000. —British Wireless.

COST OF WOMEN'S DRESSES.

INTERESTING ARGUMENT IN SUMMARY COURT.

HUSBAND'S RIGHTS.

The cost of dress for Chinese women was a point which came up for consideration in the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Jacks, when a claim for over \$600 for women's clothing, given on credit, was heard. A husband's responsibility in regard to meeting such liabilities was also discussed, when Mr. C. A. S. Russ said he was not sure what a husband could do in the event of his wife adopting too expensive a standard, as he could no longer beat or imprison her.

The plaintiff was the Sun Wah Company, in liquidation, Des Voeux Road Central, and they sued Pun See-yuan, proprietor of A. Subston, preserved plum merchants, Des Voeux Road Central, for \$604.97 for goods supplied to his wife Lo Yat-cho. Mr. C. A. S. Russ was for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. X. D'Almada conducted the case for the defence.

Mr. Russ said the goods were necessaries in accordance with the style in which the couple were living. The defendant's wife went to the Sun Wah Store and ordered a fair amount of materials of various kinds which were necessaries for a woman. When a claim for the total amount, \$704.97, was made, the wife visited the store and paid \$100 on account, thereby admitting the claim. Mr. Pun, himself, was the sole proprietor of a fairly large business in preserved plums and "I have no doubt that the desires his wife should be suitably dressed."

Husband's Position.

Mr. Russ then quoted law on the subject of husband and wife, during which he said if a man's wife adopted a standard of living above her husband's means he (Mr. Russ) did not see what the husband could do about it, as he could no longer beat or imprison her.

His Lordship pointed out that he thought all the husband need do, in addition to advertising disclaiming his responsibility, was to protest once or twice. If he could prove he had taken those steps, that would be all he would have to do.

The Chinese liquidator of the firm said the resolution for the winding up of the Company was passed on December 15, last year. The materials purchased by the woman were the ordinary goods a woman would buy. Her husband was a wealthy man.

Cost of Dressing.

Replying to Mr. D'Almada, witness said that he himself was married, his wife living at Shekhi, and he had children. He had no concubines. He supplied his wife with clothes. Witness considered \$400 a year to be a reasonable amount to supply clothing for a wife, but sometimes it might cost \$700, \$800, or as high as \$1,000 a year.

Mr. D'Almada:—Generally speaking, is \$400 a year a reasonable amount?—Yes, \$400 to \$500. Female fashions have altered considerably during the last five years?—Yes, everything is up-to-date.

Formerly ladies' dresses would take about five or ten yards of material?—Between six and seven yards.

Nowadays it doesn't require more than two or three yards?—Well, three or four yards. Witness explained that four yards equalled about nine feet six inches in Chinese measurement.

Too Much.

Mr. D'Almada then drew the witness's attention to the list of goods supplied, pointing out that material ranging from 12 and 18 yards to 83 yards had been purchased within seven months to the value of \$700.

Witness agreed that each separate purchase was too much for the making of one dress.

Witness went on to explain that sometimes \$1,000 was paid for dress materials for the whole year, especially if the woman had a great number of children.

Mr. D'Almada went on to cross-examine the witness with regard to credit, suggesting that exclusive credit was given to the wife, to which he replied that she was trusted, because she was the wife of the defendant.

When questioned with regard to various amounts shown in the books of the liquidated firm, witness was evasive and was told by his Lordship to answer the questions properly.

Only an Agent.

Lo Yat-cho, who appeared on subpoena, said that her husband was in a good position but "he is not anxious that I should be well

(Continued on Page 8.)

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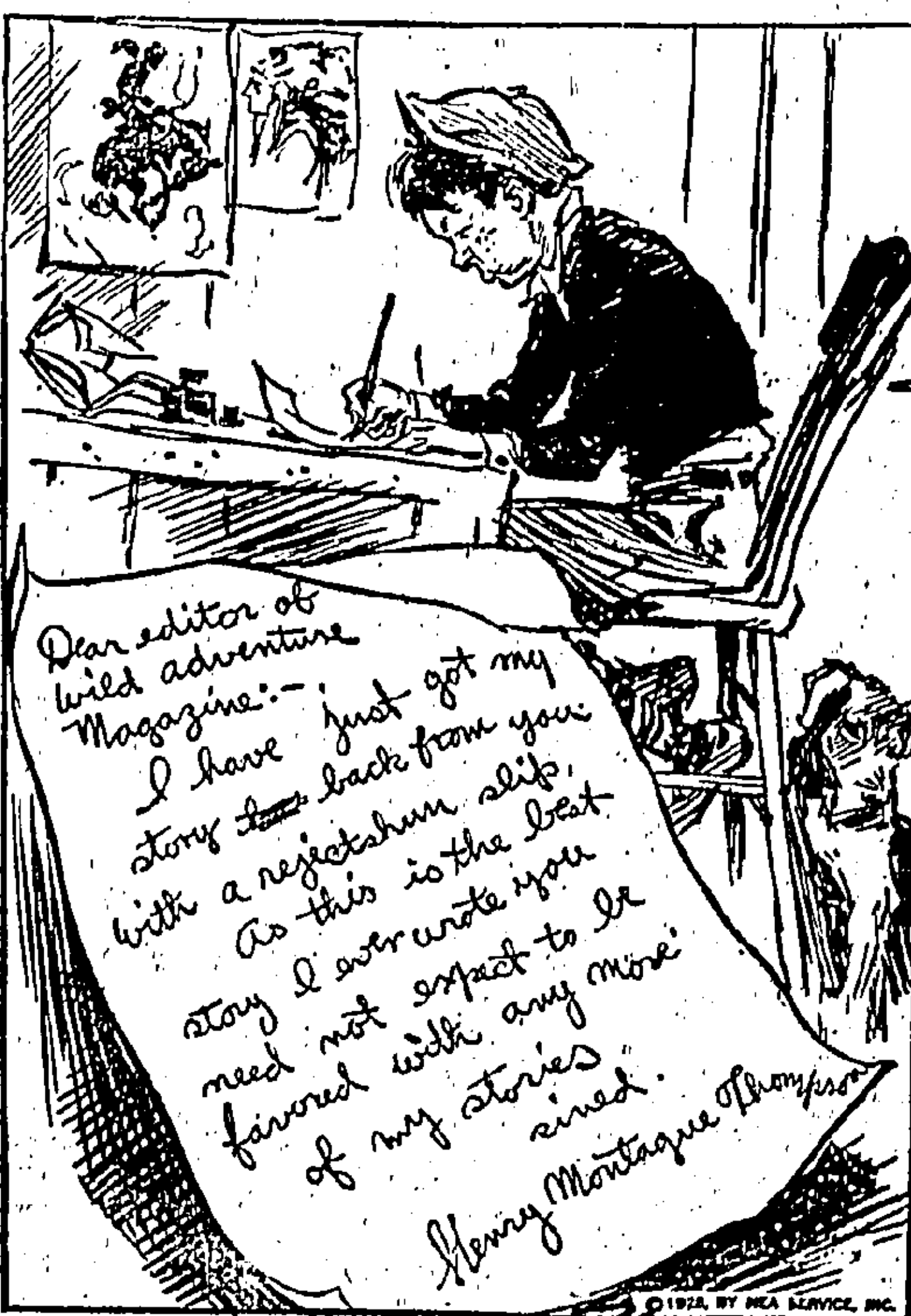
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DRY CLEANING & DYEING CO.**19, Wyndham Street, 143, Wong Nei Chung Road, 36, Nathan Road,
Hongkong, Happy Valley, Kowloon.

Washington, May 5.—The following passage appears in a measure introduced into Congress and directed against "our title and social seekers":—"It is reported that the demands upon our representatives in the foreign service on the part of our crazed social climbers for presentation at foreign Courts, and for contact with the European titled nobility and entree in the inner circles and Court functions are deplorably increasing."

An appeal by an usher for "Silence in court" having failed at the Old Bailey, the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) asked: "Would anyone like me to rise for five minutes for the conversation to continue?"

Heart failure due to fright was given at a Steptey inquest as the cause of death of Edward Fleet, 55, of Coborn-road, Bow, who died after stopping his runaway horse.

**ROYAL SCOTS FOR
HONGKONG.**

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Ava," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Taku Forts," "Pekin, 1860," "South Africa, 1899-1902." In the Great War, the Regiment had no fewer than 35 Battalions in the field, and its battle honours include Le Cateau, Marne (1914 and 1918), Ypres (1915, 1917 and 1918), Loos, Somme (1916 and 1918), Arras (1917 and 1918), Lys, Struma in Macedonia (1915-18), Gallipoli (1915-16), and Palestine (1917-18).

The Commanding Officer.

The Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, which is coming to Hongkong, is Lieut.-Col. Frederick Courtney Tannier, C.M.G., D.S.O. Born on December 2nd, 1879, he was educated at Marlborough College and Sandhurst. He entered the Army in 1899, joining the Lancashire Fusiliers and attained the rank of Captain in 1904. In 1908, he transferred to the Royal Scots, became Major in 1915 and Lieutenant Colonel in 1926.

He served in the Great War from 1914 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches, secured the D.S.O. decoration and was also awarded the C.M.G., whilst he was made an Officer of the Crown of Italy, was decorated with the Sacred Treasure (3rd Class) and the Croix de Guerre.

Other Officers.

The other officers of the 2nd Battalion, according to the latest Army List available, are:

Major J. M. Colchester-Wemyss, O.B.E., H. J. Simson, M.C., and C. D. Acheson.

Captains R. Scott-Moncrieff, G. E. Hall, M.C., K. G. Buchanan, M.C., P. M. McCausland, A. Maxwell, H. D. K. Money, C. G. Winchester, M.C., R. Scott (Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster), and F. L. Johnston.

Lieutenants W. A. Cunningham, T. Evans, M.C. (Quartermaster), J. Slater, D.C.M., A. Gordon, M.C., D.C.M., M.M. (Adjutant), A. M. Paterson-Brown, G. Byam-Shaw, J. Murray, J. L. Jamieson, R. G. Watson, T. R. Henderson, and F. B. Sheppard.

2nd Lieutenants R. Delacombe, G. A. R. Chalmers, H. G. S. Lumsden and E. E. P. Tisdall.

The Departing Battalions.

The Scots Guards arrived in Hongkong on the a.s. City of Mar-sailles on May 16 last year. The Queen's about the same time. The transport Navassa brought the latter battalion, together with part of the 1st Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment. At the same time, the 2nd Battalion of the Welch regiment arrived in the Colony, completing the 'extra brigade of troops it was decided to despatch to China on April 3.

Both the Scots Guards and the Queen's have well maintained the traditions of the British Army here, and the Colony will bid them farewell with much regret.

**HOW MUCH DO YOU
KNOW?****TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.**

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1. What prominent official now living knows 179 languages and 554 dialects?
2. When were coloured shirtbands and long hair prohibited at Cambridge University?
3. Why are cats needed in certain American States to remedy a shortage in the melon and tomato crops?
4. What famous scientist has just demonstrated that plants can be electrified?
5. What invention by a notorious banknote forger has just been patented in thirty-one different countries?
6. Where has a hitherto unknown range of mountains 10,000 ft. high been discovered and by whom?
7. Where is it proposed to erect a clubhouse nearly three times as high as the Monument?
8. Where did the bath-chair for invalids originate?
9. What country is issuing paper money of which the design is purely religious, and why?
10. What islands are known as the Charming Cross of the Atlantic?
11. Who and what is the King's Barmaster?
12. What was the origin of the Black Cap, made famous by one of this year's Academy pictures?

Mr. A. M. Samuel, in the House of Commons, said the approximate yield of the betting tax, in March and April, was £125,800 and £209,500 respectively.

MUSICAL JOTTINGS.

(Continued from Page 7.)

doing better in this respect; Levitzki was quite pleased with the warmth of his reception, and Heifetz and Meiselwitsch had quite good houses.

Pleas have been made more than once in these columns for moderation of language in the "write-ups" of concerts, which are usually noted for the lavish use of gushing adjectives. Bearing upon this subject, the following "Open Letter to the 'Would-be Musician'" recently appeared in the School Music Review:

My Dear Friend,—For some considerable time I have tried to tell you about your use (or misuse) of words, and when you referred to Beethoven's fifth Symphony as a 'pretty' work, I felt bound to write you on this subject. Would you call a turnip 'charming', or a magnificent building 'sweet'? And yet you use these words—and apply them to music—constantly. Either you do not think about it, or the music makes only a surface impression.

Again, I have heard you refer to a fox-trot ('Hot-Feet,' I believe it was called) as 'simply gorgeous,' and to a song ('Love me and I'm yours') as 'absolutely wonderful.' Do you really mean it, and does music generally appeal to you in this way? If so, may I suggest that you modify your language?

I am convinced that you would dislike to hear me call your Alsatian a 'dinky little creature,' or your pig 'noble animal.' But you are constantly doing this kind of thing musically, and you give your mind away on every occasion.

Composers and their works fall into definite categories. For example, in speaking of Brahms one would say he is a 'strong' and at times a 'cold' writer. Of Beethoven that he is 'noble' and 'human.' Of Schubert that he is 'lyrical,' and of Haydn that he is 'sunny' and 'fresh.' Of Grieg that he is 'characteristic.' And so on.

You can quite well say also that such writers as Moszkowsky and Schutt are 'charming.' But to speak of, shall we say, Bach, as a 'nice' composer, or of Schumann as 'so sweet,' is, if you think at all about it, absurd. You might just as well say that Mr. Jones's hat (a bowler) is 'enchanting,' or Milton's 'Paradise Lost' is 'awfully jolly.' Your opinions will reflect your thoughts, remember.

One does not expect a very learned criticism, but the expression must fit the idea if it is to remain genuine. Therefore get rid of those superficialities which mean nothing, such as 'nice,' 'quite nice,' 'pretty,' 'awfully jolly,' 'sweet,' 'simply marvellous,' 'topping,' &c., and substitute words that really mean something. Reserve the 'pretty-pretty' words for cinema music, and works of a light character which merely tickle the ear.

After all, I am convinced that even you would not call 'Macbeth' 'perfectly enchanting.' And yet you labelled the great fifth Symphony as 'pretty!'—Sincerely yours,—ALEC ROWLEY.

**RIGHT TO STEAL—IF
RICH.****ROUND OVER FOR £100,000
FRAUDS.**

"The right to steal if you are rich has been established by a jury."

Such is the heading which a Paris newspaper places over its report of a remarkable trial before the Seine Assizes.

George Andre Lefebvre, a wealthy man, earning more than £2,000 a year, was charged with having embezzled £100,000 and with having committed 169 forgeries.

The jury had 362 questions to answer in giving their verdict, and the replies amounted to a rejection of the charges of fraud and only retained those of abuse of confidence.

Sentence Suspended.

For the first time in the history of French law the jury gave its idea of what the sentence should be, and demanded that the judge should exercise his right to suspend sentence.

The judge accordingly sentenced Lefebvre to five years' imprisonment, but bound him over to be of good behaviour, otherwise he would be called upon to serve the sentence.

He was ordered to restore £70,000 to his employer and to pay £200 damages.

The result of the trial has called forth some strong protests, newspapers asking if judge, jury and prosecution would have been as kind-hearted and complacent if the prisoner had not been a rich man.

**DUKE OF ATHOLL'S
ANCESTER.****CLEARING LORD GEORGE
MURRAY'S NAME.**

When the Duke of Atholl, as Chief of the Gaelic Society, laid wreaths, in April, on the cairn on the battlefield of Culloden in memory of the Highlanders who fell in the last stand of the Stuarts, he recalled that he was a direct descendant of the Jacobite General, Lord George Murray.

The Duke of Atholl was then reported to have added that, after the battle, the English wished to find some excuse to justify their brutality, and Lord Chancellor Hardwicke produced a copy of the battle orders written by Lord George Murray, in which the sentence "No quarter shall be given" was said to appear.

"Some little time ago," the Duke of Atholl added "the 'Hardwicke Papers' were in the market, and among them were the famous orders. . . . They did not contain the words 'No quarter shall be given'."

The Duke of Atholl has now written the following letter to the Morning Post:

Mr. Philip C. Yorke has drawn my attention to a report in your issue of April 23 of a speech I made recently at Culloden, in which it is stated that I said that after the battle Lord Hardwicke produced a copy of the Jacobite orders written by Lord George Murray, and state they contained a phrase that "no quarter shall be given." Mr. Yorke goes further, and asks me on what evidence I make a statement against Hardwicke which carries an accusation of gross fraud and deliberate deception? The report is inaccurate to the extent of a "Hardwicke" should be read the word "Cumberland" and I referred to the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke's name only as having been in possession of one set of the Culloden orders, which are now in the British Museum, and in which the sentence "No quarter shall be given" did not appear.

Mr. Yorke will not, I presume, deny that abominable cruelties were perpetrated upon both the wounded and unwounded Highlanders after the battle. In order to inflame his soldiery, and to cover their misdeeds, Cumberland, the day after the battle, issued an order to officers and men to "take notice that the public orders of the Rebels yesterday was to give us no quarter. It is significant that no mention of this order by Cumberland ever appeared in the Government Gazette or official account of the battle, though irresponsible newspapers gave it wide publicity without refutation.

Copies of the Orders.

Lord George Murray's own handwriting exists: two are in my possession, one is among the Duke of Cumberland's own papers, and the fourth belonged to Lord Hardwicke, and is now in the British Museum. In not one of these orders does "no quarter" interpolation appear. I am chiefly interested in clearing the good name of my own ancestor, Lord George Murray, the Jacobite General, and hope I have done so, I leave it to Mr. Yorke to do what he likes with the memory of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

As it may be of further family interest to Mr. Yorke, may I make the following quotations from a letter written by Lt.-Col. the Hon. Joseph Yorke to his father, Lord Hardwicke, dated April 18th 1746?

"To describe the Slaughter of the Scoundrels 'requires a Pen as much able than mine as the arms that dealt Death to the Rebels were stronger, but so glorious a Ruin eye never saw before . . . the glorious desire of recovering lost Reputation infused such Spirit in the Breasts of all that, had not a fear added wings to their Feet, none would have escaped the edge of the Sword . . . for about 3 miles the Lines of Foot made a continual Slaughter . . . yesterday a Detachment was sent into the country of the McIntoshes which has destroyed the goods and Tackling of Husbandry . . . and has brought in 6 or 700 Cattle and Sheep. This Morning Brigadier Mordaunt, with 1,000 men, went into Lord Lovat's country to reduce that by Fire and Sword . . . The loyal people in the North are risen to knock the Fugitives on the Head. I congratulate Your Lordship and the whole nation on this Glorious Beginning of the Heroic Prince who leads us and pray to establish that he may continue to establish his Father's Throne and live the Darling of a free People."

"I have the Honor to be with the highest Respect, Your Lordship's most obliged Dutiful Son and Servant, JOSEPH YORKE."

"My humble Duty to Mama, whose spirits I hope this will raise. Love and Compliments to all. Perhaps Mr. Yorke may also extend his ancestral spring cleaning to the memory of Lord Hardwicke's son."

ATHOLL.

**COST OF WOMEN'S
DRESSES.**

(Continued from Page 7.)

dressed, as we are very economical in our life." When she obtained the goods, she continued, she was only acting as the agent for a woman friend. Her husband did not know that she was getting the goods on credit for another person.

Mr. Russ:—You mean you took these goods, sold them, and pocketed the money?—I did not sell them but she asked me to get her credit for these goods as she couldn't. I obtained these goods for the mistress of another shop to ship to San Francisco. Witness added that she herself did not make anything out of it.

Mr. Russ:—Did you do that for love or honour?—As she was for long an acquaintance of mine and she knew that I was known by the Company, she asked me to get her credit.

Mr. Russ said he thought he could treat the witness as hostile. His Lordship replied that she did not seem to be helping him (Mr. Russ) very much, to which Mr. Russ agreed, adding that he had to call her.

Husband Did Not Know.

In answer to further questions, witness said that if she had the money from the other party she could pay for the goods. Her husband knew nothing about it.

Mr. Russ:—He knows now, all right.

Witness:—Let him know it. Witness added that when she bought clothes for herself she paid cash.

Mr. Russ:—When this mysterious person in San Francisco wanted to do a little dealing, you went and defrauded the Sun Wah?—I did not try to defraud them.

What did you do? You pay cash for your own clothes and order \$700 worth of goods?—The man who dealt with me knew all about it and said that when the ship comes back they will be paid for.

Mr. Russ:—Well, what happened to the ship? Has it sunk?—The ship hasn't sunk, but the firm in San Francisco has gone bankrupt.

Were you getting any money out of this?—The whole concern has failed now. I did not try to get any money back from her.

Angel of Light.

You acted like an angel of light, helping someone else out of the Sun Wah's goods?—No, I only got it for a person who knew me well. Mr. Russ:—Yes, I know. That makes it all the worse; doesn't it? Witness continued that the San Francisco firm went bankrupt at about the end of last year.

**WITCH DOCTOR
CAPTURED.****END OF INFLUENCE OVER
NATIVES.**

Khartoum, May 17.

During recent punitive operations which were undertaken by the Royal Air Force in the country of the Lau Nuers, as a consequence of the murder of Captain Fergusson, District Commissioner of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province of the Sudan, a bomb was dropped upon the Dengkur Pyramid, which was the stronghold of the witch doctors and their magic.

The Pyramid was so badly damaged as to be rendered unsafe, and it was subsequently blown up in the presence of all the Lau Nuér chiefs. Thus the power of the native wizards was spectacularly broken.

This Pyramid of Dengkur was a structure of earth adorned with ostrich eggs and ivory, and had been set up to commemorate an old witch doctor long since dead. Its destruction was soon followed by the collapse of organised resistance, but two wizards, largely responsible for the rising, which caused the death of Capt. Fergusson and his party in December last, remained at large with a few followers, and a prolonged search has been made for the pair.

Of these witch doctors, one, Kujor Pok Karajok, has at last been caught. Information was obtained as to his hiding place, and as the result of a night surprise he was secured by the Upper Nile Police Patrol Captain Tunnelliffe, the Province Commandant. His fellow wizard, Gwek Wonding, is still a fugitive.

Do you know the name of the woman to whom you were so kind?—I know her by the name of Ho Sze-koo. She has now gone to San Francisco.

A salesman, also on subpoena, who said he obtained permission from the manager to give credit to Lo Yat-cho, said he understood that the goods were for the use of Lo's family and had no idea they were being sent to San Francisco or that they were to be re-sold. The case is proceeding.

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TAXI**

You pay the correct fare.



"Owed" to a Cigarette.

Quakers and Grims, O'Leary, Rogers, Puff and the blue grey smoke in happy rays. And in the most perfect your heavy order. To this "Capstan" cigarettes!



Why do the quakers appear to be better off? I have seen Capstan & they all adore it!



What is the interest I charge you Chap? Fifty per cent a month or fifty "Caps"!



They pawn their bikes & boots & hats. They must have Capstan, though they walk about in rags.



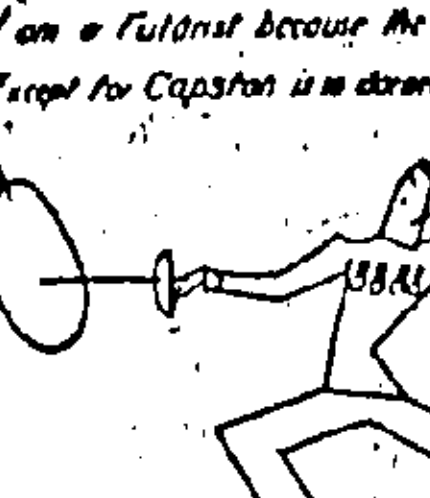
Don't say I'm a Quaker! For though I may seem so, I come down to Capstan in the end!



Capstan means my Quaker companions. How many roads to first then better things?



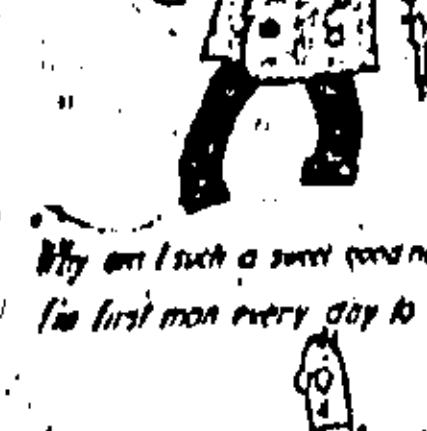
I am a Quaker because the President. Forget for Capstan is a desired improvement.



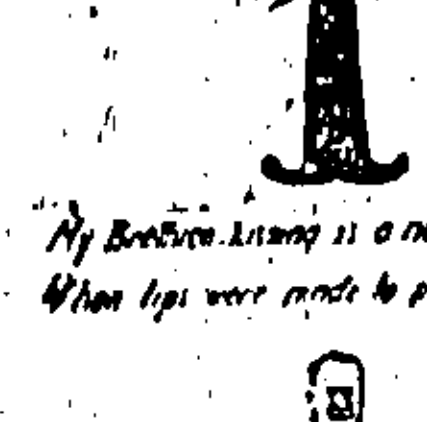
Our last square in my Quaker School. Smoke Capstan while your smoking is the best.



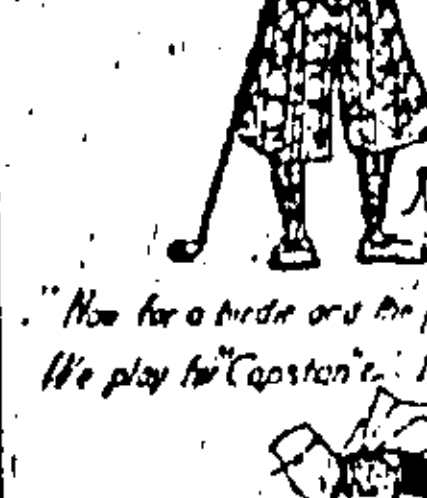
The last I introduce her nothing else in a free supply of Capstan for the Captain.



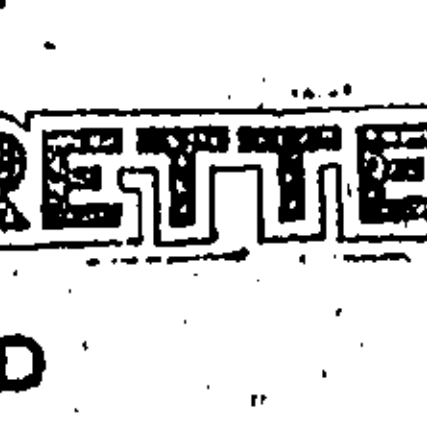
Why am I such a Quaker? Chap in fact now every day to light a "Cap"!



My Quaker friends is a necessary sin. When they were made to pop a Capstan!



How far a Quaker and the price is mine? We play for Capstan in the party game.



His Quaker friends is a necessary sin. When they were made to pop a Capstan!

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THERAPION No. 2
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and palatable form. No. 1 for Rheumatism, No. 2 for
Blood Purification, No. 3 for General Weakness.
SEE TRADE MARKED WIND "THERAPION" IS ON
BOTTLE. GOVT. STAMP APPLIED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

HEBREW EVANGELIST.

ADDRESS AT UNION CHURCH HALL.

The story of the life and conversion of Mr. J. S. Flacks, the Hebrew Christian, who has during the past few days been speaking from the Old Testament at special meetings at the Union Church Hall, formed the subject of an address by him at the same place yesterday evening.

In opening, Mr. Flacks drew an analogy between Naaman, captain of the Syrian host, and himself. Mr. Flacks' captivity concerned his position in the labour world, in which he at one time had thousands of men under him in the union to which he belonged. Naaman's hostility towards the Jews of his day corresponded to the speaker's inborn and inbred contempt and hatred for Christ and Christianity. The persecution of the Jews in his native land, Poland, being exceedingly bitter, Mr. Flacks, in early youth, migrated with an elder sister to America, having been preceded thither by his father; and later, by dint of hard work and unselfish privations, sufficient funds were made up to bring the remainder of the family to the land of their adoption.

In America.

America, however, was not heaven. After working some time in New York City, earning only a very small wage, Master Flacks decided to strike out on his own; and investing in a stock of trinkets, paid his train fare with the 43 cents left in his pocket, to a countryplace in Pennsylvania, there to peddle his wares. He remained a peddler until, arriving in Missouri, he sold all he had and for \$50 apprenticed himself at a tailoring establishment. He quickly learned the trade and having perfected his knowledge of the work, was one day startled by an invitation from the proprietor to join him as partner without the initial investment on his part of a single dollar. Satisfying himself that the offer was genuine, he joined in the partnership, and in a short time his skill in the business was reflected in enormous profits.

The speaker said he had then become a prosperous man and was perfectly satisfied with life. He was making money fast, possessed a lovely home, and was well established in society. The thought of God did not trouble him much, although he humorously remarked that church bells disturbed him to the extent that his sleep would be disturbed on Sundays when he would be in bed late in the morning after a Saturday night's ball.

Gipsy Smith—Opera?

In the midst of his prosperity, continued Mr. Flacks, he was one day approached by a young lady

assistant in his establishment, who entreated him to attend an address by the famous evangelist, Gipsy Smith, who was then about to conduct a series of meetings at St. Louis. Mr. Flacks did not at first understand what was meant, and thought that it was a new opera, styled "Gipsy Smith," which was being invited to see. When it was explained to him that it was otherwise, he expressed his pity that the assistant should have any interest in the subject, and had no mind to acquiesce in her request; but, realising that a satisfied worker produces good results, and with the eye to business characteristic of his race, Mr. Flacks finally consented to go and hear the evangelist.

Mr. Flacks went on to humorously describe his first visit to the Coliseum in St. Louis, admission to which he expected would be on payment of a fee. Fearing that he might be thrown out if he should be recognized as a Jew, he had not a little misgiving while entering the building, and, having got in, seated himself in the least conspicuous corner next to the stair-case in the top gallery. Gipsy Smith's plainness made such an appeal to him that he attended the meetings on seven consecutive days. But, Mr. Flacks remarked, although hundreds of persons present at the meetings were trained for personal work in the Gospel, not a single one among them broached the subject of the Gospel to him personally during the whole week of meetings. He had despised Christians as unrighteous, but now he came to regard them as hypocrites as well.

Mr. Flacks' Concert.

Mr. Flacks said he then returned to his usual evening pastimes, but one day while on his way to a card party he was thrilled by the sound of the beautiful music from the Coliseum and could not resist going once more to hear it. The building was packed to its capacity, the congregation numbering approximately 18,000 persons, 17,999 of whom he regarded as silly women and simple-minded men, and the remaining one, who alone was wise and righteous, occupied his seat! He was soon attracted, however, by the appearance close to his seat of a bright and intelligent-looking young man. He thought there was now another wise and apparently righteous man, although a Christian, in the vast congregation, and complimented himself at the idea that a man of his intelligence had attracted to him one of like intelligence.

The two soon came to speak with each other. The new acquaintance addressed Mr. Flacks the question: Are you a Jew? This came to him like a bolt from the blue. He believed his end had now come, and, that, having been discovered to be a Jew, he would be instantly ejected from the building. He became exceedingly embarrassed and it was

BOAT ROBBERY.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF A FISHERMAN.

The hearing was commenced before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon of the case in which four boatmen are charged with participating in an armed robbery committed on board a fishing boat at Lung Ku Tan early on the morning of May 15.

Sub Inspector Dorling prosecuted and Mr. Horace Lo appeared for the defence.

The mistress of the victimised boat, in her evidence, said that she and her husband had retired for the night after fishing at Lung Ku Tan on May 15. At 4 a.m. she was aroused by four men who had boarded her boat from another native craft on which were two other men. Her husband was taken away and confined in the hold of the robbers' boat, while the four men on board her craft stole \$42 in Chinese coins and a suit of clothing.

The boat sailed off in the direction of Ling Ting and witness returned to Deep Bay. Prior to the departure of the robbers the woman was told to go to Ling Ting to discuss the matter. On arrival at Deep Bay the witness sought out her husband's brother and sent him to negotiate with the robbers.

Later her brother-in-law returned to her and informed her that a ransom of \$800 was demanded for the release of her husband. Not having the money witness reported the matter to the Police and the defendants were subsequently arrested in Macao.

Mr. Lo closely questioned the witness on her evidence and during the course of his cross-examination when his Worship asked if certain questions regarding the fish she caught were relevant to the case, Mr. Lo remarked that according to his instructions the charge was a false one.

The witness denied that she knew that the first three defendants were relatives of her husband. She had only been married four years and could not say if they were related.

After further evidence the case was adjourned.

some time before he recovered his equilibrium and plucked up sufficient courage to admit that he was a Jew. His fears however, were soon allayed, and the enquirer asked if he was a Christian Jew. This sent him into spasms, said Mr. Flacks, for he had never heard such a ridiculous question. To his mind, a Jew and a Christian were two entirely different persons, and he ridiculed the suggestion that they could both creep into one skin.

The incidents and persecution which followed as a result of his conversion are being told by Mr. Flacks at the Union Church Hall at 5.30 this afternoon and on Friday at the same time.



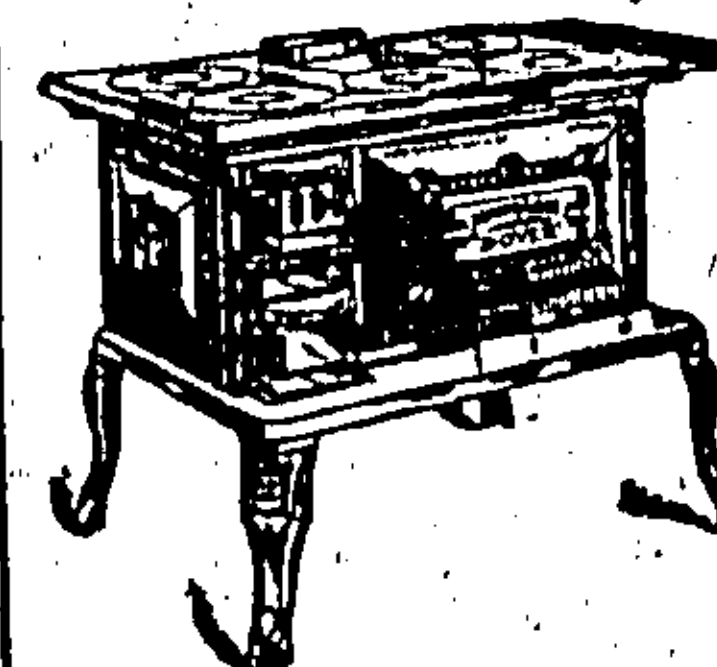
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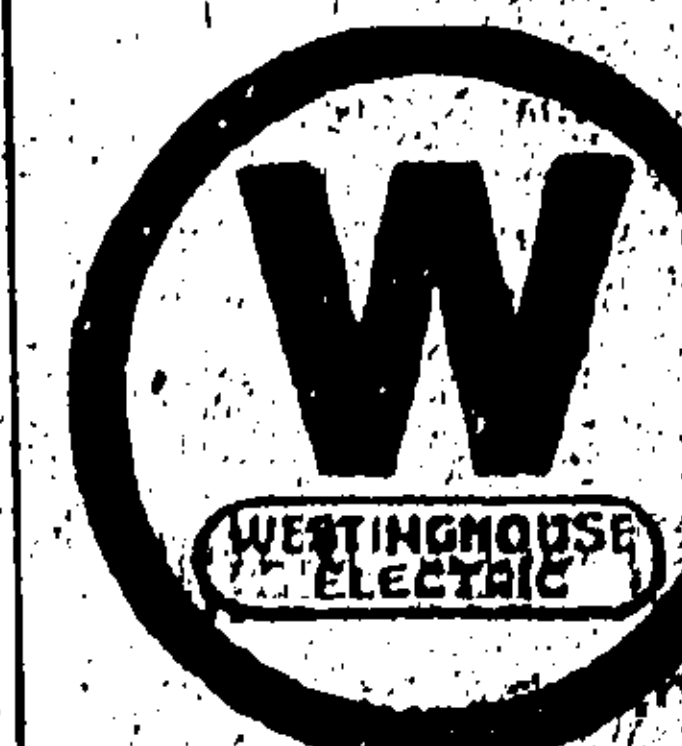
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Romance and Mystery.

Zora, the Invisible

By J. R. WILMOT.

(Author of "The Moorcroft Manor Mystery.")

CHAPTER XVII.

In which Sonia pleads for her lover.

Sonia Gaynor felt incredibly nervous as she sat in the comfortable room where she had been requested to wait for Dr. Blayne by the hospital commissionaire, and she looked a rather pathetic little figure in black when Blayne opened the door and advanced into the room.

The pair looked at one another for a moment without speaking, their eyes meeting fearlessly.

"When I saw your car outside just now," said Blayne, "I thought that something might have happened to you—an accident, perhaps, Miss Gaynor. You don't know how relieved I am to find that I was wrong."

A thin smile flitted across the girl's pale features.

"An accident has happened—but not to me," she told him, enigmatically. "But perhaps you can guess what it was I came to see you about. Someone at your rooms told me you were expected here this afternoon. Quite a polite man he was."

"That would be Hooker," murmured Blayne. "I couldn't get along without Hooker, and I don't think he could get along without me, either. But I'm afraid that guessing is not one of my accomplishments. Hadn't you better tell me all about your accident?"

"I don't quite know how to begin," said Sonia, a trifle helplessly, "but the fact is I've just come straight alone from Gloster Road, Hampstead, from seeing a friend of mine."

Sonia Gaynor paused, suggestively her eyes watching the keen face of Peter Blayne, who had drawn up a chair beside the table.

"Ah!" he exclaimed seriously. "Could it possibly be that you have been to see a new patient of mine? A Mr. Dwyer? I prescribed for him this morning. Perhaps you can tell me how you found him?"

The girl's eyes flashed, scornfully, he thought.

"You will forgive me, Dr. Blayne, but I am in no mood for rallery just at present. I should be obliged if you will be serious."

"I am perfectly serious, Miss Gaynor. The young man whom I called upon this morning was most certainly in need of a visit from a physician. But perhaps he has been telling you of our other conversation, which was not quite—shall I say, professional in the strictest sense?"

"I am in his confidence—completely," Dr. Blayne.

Peter Blayne was beginning to experience a sense of acute discomfort. He sincerely wanted to spare this girl who meant so much to him, as little pain as was possible, and yet—

"And what can I do for—both of you?" he asked, in a low voice.

"Osbert has told me everything he told you," continued Sonia, "and, of course, I realise, as he does, the dangerous position in which he stands. Is it possible that you have not yet taken any further action in the matter—with the police I mean?"

"That is so," Blayne answered. "Oh, I am glad," the girl exclaimed, in an obvious tone of relief. "I should hate anything to happen to Osbert, and things like that can happen rather easily, can't they, Dr. Blayne?"

"Very easily, I am afraid."

"And am I to assume that the reason for your delay is that you are not convinced that Osbert is guilty?"

Blayne started, perceptibly. He was glad that he had not previously underestimated this girl's mental capabilities, otherwise he might have been even more embarrassed than he was.

"That is rather in the nature of a leading question, don't you think?" he fenced, quickly. "In matters like these, Miss Gaynor, I am not at liberty to divulge the inner workings of my brain. On the other hand, I want you to realise that your friend, Mr. Dwyer, is in an exceedingly perilous position. The evidence against him is rather—overwhelming, and I may add, the authorities at Scotland Yard are inclined to be just a trifle anxious to get this matter cleared up. It does them little credit, you know to have a case like this left on their hands."

"And they would condemn an innocent person rather than besmirch their reputation in the eyes of the public?"

There was something cruelly condemnatory in the girl's tone that made Blayne feel almost microscopic.

"I think you are being unnecessarily apprehensive, Miss Gaynor," he retorted with a ghost of a smile. "Scotland Yard has, as yet, no idea that Mr. Dwyer is so uncomfortably incriminated and it need not

be aware of it unless I tell it so."

"And you are going to tell?"

"On that question I have not yet made up my mind."

"Then I have come to the right person," said Sonia, quietly. "I am glad of that, because I know that you will do what is right. Dr. Blayne," she went on, after a pause, "surely you must realise what this means to me—the humiliation, especially after our last conversation. I have come to you now to plead with you—to plead with you to save the one man in the world I really and truly love. I feel that you hold us in the hollow of your hand, but please don't think that I want you to do anything that is against your own conscience. I do want you to believe that Osbert is innocent. Do you really think that I could attempt to shield anyone whom I really imagined was responsible for my father's death. Surely you couldn't think that?"

Blayne felt a sudden stab at his heart. It was as though her words had hurled shot and shell against the castle he had been building in his dreams—the first edifice of love he had ever built. He knew, now, that his dream had been fashioned from gossamer, to be destroyed at the whim and fancy of anyone who cared to touch it. Sonia Gaynor was sincere. She was one hundred per cent. sincerity. She was in love—desperately, and he knew, too, that she would fight on to the end in the cause of love.

He had it in his mind to set before her his own problem. To tell her of the spontaneous fire of love that had been kindled in his own heart so quickly that it had glowed there almost before he had been aware of it. Then, just as quickly he put the thought from him. Sonia must never know, now. He must keep the memories of his dream locked away within him, and perhaps some day when life was more leisurely he would bring it out again at eventide when the grey shadows slanted across the grass under daffodil skies, and a wonderful stillness reigned over the world. It would be like bringing out an album and looking at the faded photographs of the past, but with this difference—in his album there would be only one portrait, and that of Sonia Gaynor.

"I am afraid you have been inclined to regard me with some hostility," he told her. "I hope you will not do that, because I do want to help you. I want to understand things a little better, and to do that and to save the one you love I must fathom the mystery of your father's death. Only in that way, Miss Gaynor, can happiness you are longing for be achieved."

Sonia Gaynor had risen from her chair and advanced towards him with hand outstretched.

"You will do that, I'm sure you will, she said happily. "Something told me that I should not be disappointed by coming to see you, and if I can help you I should be so glad."

Blayne took the small hand in his own and held it just a little longer than might have seemed necessary, but Sonia did not notice anything unusual.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Idol plays a part at last.

Upon leaving the hospital, Blayne made his way to Scotland Yard. He felt that Webster would probably be growing anxious about him, and would be expecting him to show up with something tangible, particularly as Blayne had only that morning given him a promise that he would have something to tell him very soon.

He found Webster in his private room seated at his desk, sucking at an empty pipe—a habit that annoyed the doctor exceedingly.

"Hello, Peter," he greeted, "I was expecting you to blow in to-night. I've got some news for you. Things are moving at last."

Blayne settled himself in a leather upholstered chair beside the fire and tossed his bulging tobacco pouch over to the inspector. Webster's announcement had acted like a tonic upon him. If news were forthcoming so spontaneously there would be no need for his confession of failure.

"It's rather good to know that you blighters have wakened up at last," chaffed Blayne while Webster emitted a characteristic grunt through a cloud of tobacco smoke.

"In the first place," began the detective, "the investigation of Gaynor's affairs has revealed the astounding fact that he died a comparatively poor man. Only three days before his death he had drawn a cheque to self for thirty thousand pounds, and I have been able to ascertain that not a penny of that money was used by himself. It just vanished—like smoke. I wasn't used in this business. I've been through the books. The head book-keeper and manager were around here this morning. No stones were bought for at least a week—the market prices it appears

being unfavourable to buying on the speculative scale. Now what we want to know is: What happened to that money. No man draws out thirty thousand pounds for amusement—unless he's qualifying for Colney Hatch. When we find out what he did with the money we've got the right trail for the person who erased him from the slate of life. I suppose, Peter, you haven't changed your mind about the cause of death—that the Home Office Johnny might be right after all?"

"I'm prepared to stake my reputation on it," replied Peter, with emphasis.

"Good! I believe you, and what's more we're going to prove it. We've got to," he added, doggedly. "Damn it, man, just because we're apparently up against a cast-iron plate, we're not going to lie down in front of it. We've got to get an electric drill and bore through it and when we get to the other side we'll be in a manner of speaking, there."

Blayne could not help smiling at Webster's confidence. It was, however, curiously characteristic of the man. Whenever he was knee deep in a case that presented so many puzzling complexities as this one did and suddenly found something that he had not altogether expected, he was as excited as a school-boy on his first holiday.

"That's the first thing. I've seen the bank and they tell me the money was given out in denominations of tens and twenties. I have here, the numbers of the notes," he went on, slapping a pad of paper on the desk in front of him. "I've put word out that anyone offering any of those notes will be immediately apprehended. Oh, yes, my dear Peter, I'm doing this job very thoroughly. Do you know that by now the numbers of those notes have been posted all over the country? That's how thorough I've been, my lad."

Blayne smiled, and told himself that he shouldn't like to be anyone passing a ten or a twenty pound note anywhere during the next day or two.

"And I've something else for your ears, my young friend," pursued the detective, enthusiastically, "and though it's not quite complete—and may never be for perhaps too long a time to suit us—you may be able to read between the lines. Quite early in the course of his career Montgomery Gaynor had occasion to visit India and I believe there was some small scandal in connection with his ardent infatuation for a rather attractive girl employed in the service of one of the high commissioners. Precisely what that scandal was, we do not as yet know, but I have heard that at the time it was as much talked about as anything of that kind would be in India, where the white coles know more about each other's affairs than is sometimes good for them. How about that for a piece of news?"

Peter Blayne was thoughtful for a few moments. He sat there sucking his pipe contemplatively and trying to form, from Webster's skeleton narrative, some satisfactory reasoning.

"Yes, it's certainly interesting," Blayne acknowledged; "particularly the Indian bit. I'm afraid I cannot wax enthusiastic about the money. Even if you find anyone with the known notes they'll probably be able to prove, conclusively, that they're nothing to do with Zora, and after all I would remind you that this mysterious personage is the essential object of our quest."

"But that yarn about India intrigues me," Blayne went on meditatively. "So Montgomery Gaynor was infatuated with a servant girl, was he? You know, Webster, I'm not a bit surprised at that. Some servant girls are darned good-looking and I'll bet she would have to be a peach to be in the menage of a high commissioner in the pay of the Government of India. But I wonder what became of the girl? What a pity your Indian correspondent didn't send further details! A million pities!"

"Look here, Peter, don't get romantic, and what's more try to remember that all this took place probably twenty-five years ago. Scandal, even in India, doesn't last as long as that. There's probably no one accessible who would remember it."

There was a slight trace of obvious annoyance in Webster's voice, but Blayne only smiled.

"Still, it may account for the Hindus who have lately been seen hanging around Oaktree, my friend, and at Oaktree I am convinced we shall find the answer to our riddle. There is more in that mysterious establishment than meets the eye—a whole lot more. Thanks for what you have told me. You know Webster, old man, I somehow feel that you won't be hauled over the red hot coals of official disapproval after all," and with this cryptic allusion, Blayne bid the detective good-night.

(To Be Continued.)

A sum of £265,000 has been voted by the L.C.C. for the first part of the scheme for the development of a new housing estate at Carshalton, where 8,000 houses will be built.

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POLITICIANS AND THE WAR.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DISCLOSURES.

WHEN MR. HEALY WEPT.

In spite of the fact that copious extracts from Lord Beaverbrook's book (Politicians and the War, 1914-16, by the Right Hon. Lord Beaverbrook, Thornton and Butterworth, 10s. 6d. net) have been published in his own newspapers, the publication of the complete volume is a matter of very real public interest.

Those of the public who may have imagined a Lord Beaverbrook according to conventional rumour, and those who have created a Lord Beaverbrook something in their own imagination may be disappointed by this book.

It is original in its conceptions of political significance; it is penetrating and plausible in its estimates of character and talent; it bears the stamp not only of complete sincerity but also of complete actuality. There is little here that could be called, in the ordinary meaning of the word, sensational, although there is much that is new—or rather much that supplants ancient knowledge or dispels ancient delusions from a new point of view.

Expert Commentator.

Lord Beaverbrook is not, of course, making a literary adventure as historian of the war—a task for which he might or might not be well fitted—but as an expert commentator on the political intrigues and personal clashes of temperament which moulded the history of war government in England and so shaped immutably the destiny of the human race. And none can deny to the author a peculiar aptitude for such a task.

His narrative begins with the Irish crisis which immediately preceded the outbreak of war, and ends with the appointment of Lloyd George as War Minister in 1916, which was to pave the way for the second Coalition Ministry, by which the war was to be carried to its victorious end.

Lord Beaverbrook promises further contributions to the inner history of politics during the remaining stages of the war and in the difficult years which followed it. He will certainly be worth reading, however far his reticence may go when these further volumes are published.

Perhaps the most cogent and interesting of the dissections which he makes are his examination of the various attempts of coalition—the first two of which failed, while the third succeeded—and of the real cause of the fall of the first Asquith Government.

As to the first, he shows us Mr. Churchill making desperate endeavours on two occasions to bring the Tories to the aid of the Liberals within the Government, while Mr. Bonar Law inflexibly opposed, and so defeated, the attempt; and he shows Mr. Bonar Law forcing coalition upon the Government in spite of Mr. Churchill's opposition, which was more intelligible, in as much as the Coalition cost Mr. Churchill his post at the Admiralty.

Fisher v. Churchill.

Lord Beaverbrook is perfectly sure that it was not the shell shortage or the shell agitation which brought down the Asquith Government, but the quarrel between Lord Fisher and Mr. Churchill which culminated in the resignation of Lord Fisher, and the very unusual means by which he effected it. It was in his view the crisis provoked by the sudden removal of a First Sea Lord in the middle of a great war which was directly responsible for the reconstitution of the Ministry.

The Tories, as he puts it, would never consent to sacrifice Fisher and leave Churchill predominant, while the leaders of the Government realised at once that the alternative to coalition was defeat. It is, as he tells it, a dramatic story. And the alternating hopes and desponds of Mr. Churchill, the strange miscalculations of Lord Fisher, the visit of an irritated Bonar Law to a superb Asquith, whose august presence had to be sought by motor-car in the country—all these make up a chapter not unworthy of Hollywood itself.

It is quite unnecessary to believe Lord Beaverbrook to be always, or even often, right in his judgments of men and things. It is impossible to deny that extreme lucidity of mind and penetrating process of thought which informs his judgments. These qualities are indeed apparent throughout his book. There are apparent also a mastery of phrase and a style in writing, clear, vigorous, and compelling, which may surprise many who have not under-

stood the power of Lord Beaverbrook's brain and the diversity of talent by which it is reinforced.

Sidelight on History.

The book, which will be widely read and which deserves its place as a sidelight on history, is illumined by stories and incidents of real value.

Of such is the story of how at the most critical period in the Mons retreat Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Healy left the House of Commons together to walk to the Savoy.

Lord Beaverbrook, becoming weary of Tim Healy's discourse on the iniquities of British rule in Ireland, put an end to these by revealing to him the despatch just received from the British Commander-in-Chief intimating his intention of retreating to the sea if the enemy would allow him to carry out the operation.

"I looked at my companion, and suddenly I saw the tears streaming down Healy's cheeks. In a passionate and vehement flow of words he dedicated himself before God to the service of the Allied cause—as though I was not even there as a spectator of his outburst."

There is also the story of how Kitchener (with whom the author deals fully and persuasively), defying the extraordinary secrecy that he displayed, said: "My colleagues tell military secrets to their wives, all except—who tells them to other people's wives."

He tells also several stories of Lord Birkenhead which certainly would explain the opinions held about Lord Birkenhead by many who might otherwise have been his friends.

Thus, for example: "There still lingers in Pall Mall the story of Birkenhead's dealing with the well-known shipping magnate of Liverpool, the late Mr. Welford, who rather astonished everybody by leaving a million pounds behind him. Welford was a good-hearted individual, but rather fond of talking and boasting. He became, in fact, the club bore. Birkenhead came to loggerheads with him as a partner over the bridge table. Do you know who is the most unpopular member of this club?" "I suppose," replied Welford, "that you mean me."

"No, I don't," said Birkenhead. A silence followed. "Do you know who is the most unpopular member of this club?" repeated Birkenhead. There was no answer. "Well, I am, because I proposed you for membership."

Lord Beaverbrook will, no doubt, be criticised for indiscretions and upbraided for a lack of reticence; yet, to those who know something of his mind and who can guess the wealth of material at his disposal, the restraint and caution shown in this volume must seem not only remarkable, but even disappointing. He has his idols and his prejudices. For him, of course, Bonar Law can think and do no wrong, while he confesses an inability to understand completely such characters as those of Lord Balfour and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

This is not a great history; it is not even a great piece of book making. But it is a supremely intelligent, a remarkably sincere, an immensely interesting addition to the political history of our own times.

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1 Sir George Grierson, author of the Lincolne Survey of India. 2 One May 7, 1888, by Lord Bunsby. 3 The bone which fertilises the plants, and the favorite food of field mice, and the cats are needed to kill the field mice. 4 Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, the Indian scientist, in a lecture at University College, London, last month. 5 A photograph system devised by a Swedish counterfeiter of Bank of England notes. 6 In the Orinoco district of Ecuador, by Mr. Joseph H. Sinclair, of the American Geographical Society. 7 In the annual district of New York. It is to be forty-four stories high. 8 In Ipswich, by William Worby, whose invention was initiated and completed in 1816. 9 In Egypt to combat the popular prejudice against paper currency. 10 The Aurora, where sixteen cables meet and link up all parts of the world. 11 Official charged with duties relating to the ownership of lead mines. 12 When, in ancient days, a man was tried by an ecclesiastical court, the judge, who was generally a bishop, covered his face with a black cap when passing a death sentence to show that he was not acting in his ecclesiastical capacity.

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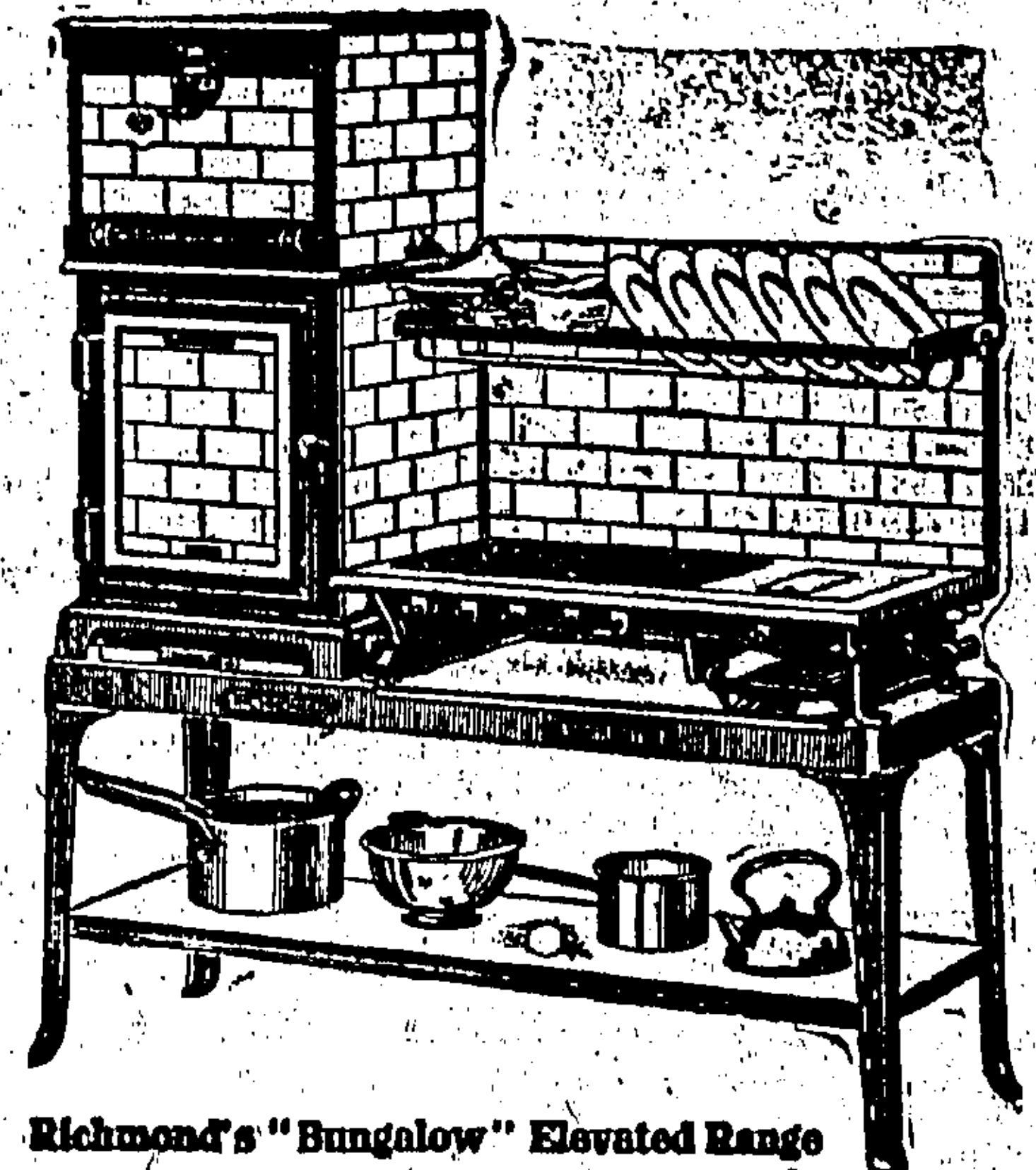
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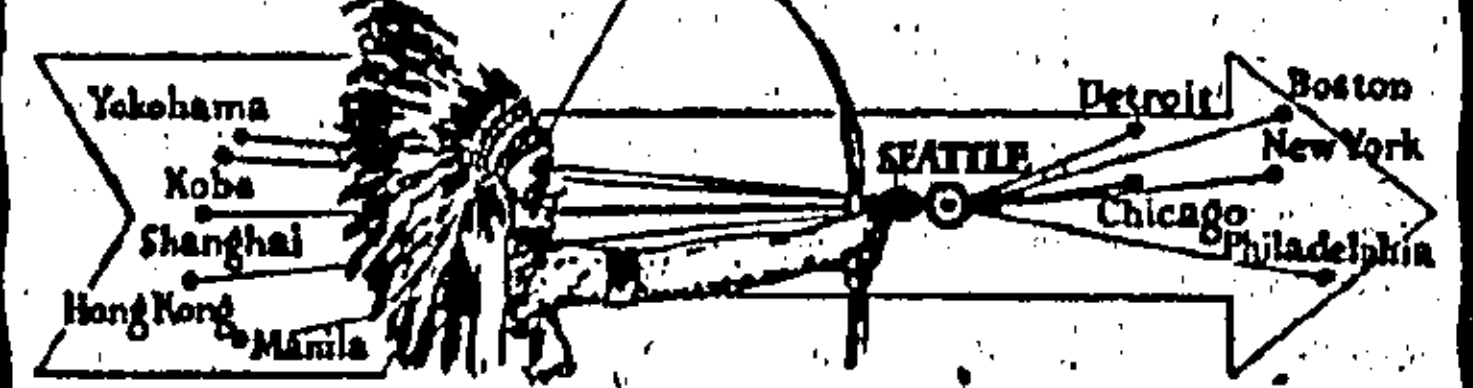
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EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 12	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 30
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 20
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SEDITION DOCUMENT CASE.

CHINESE SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS.

Mak Yuen, the man who figured in the recent incident on the waterfront, when he smashed the head-gear of two travelling traders, and who had served a term of ten days' imprisonment for the offence, again appeared before Major C. Willson at the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon, in further proceedings instituted against him. He was charged with being in possession of seditious documents. Counsel for the defence (Mr. Hin Shing Lo), who was instructed by Mr. J. M. Hall, of Messrs. Lyson and Hall, in a lengthy address, dealt with the substance of the documents in respect of which the defendant was charged, and urged the Magistrate to take a broad-minded view of the case, saying that the probable effect of the documents was an innocuous one so far as this Colony was concerned.

The first of the two remaining charges against the defendant was of unlawful possession of fourteen pamphlets containing seditious matter, and the second, was of possession of those documents which were calculated or tending to persuade people to refrain from dealing with persons in the course of trade, or to do acts calculated or tending to cause a breach of the peace.

Mr. Hin Shing Lo put his client in the witness-box, from where the latter made a long statement regarding his movements on the day in question.

He said that at one time he was employed by Dr. Allan, and then had gone to work as a cook for a resident at 512, Wanchai Gap. Then, because he was told to scrub the floor, he left and was looking for employment when he came across a friend, whose name was Tam Tsat.

Tam Tsat, who met him near the reservoir, urged him to boycott Japanese goods and asked him to accept custody of a sheaf of papers because he had his hands full with other things. Near Wing Lok Wharf, witness was arrested as a result of the hat-smashing incident and lost sight of Tam Tsat from that moment. The papers which he left with witness were subsequently found by the police in witness' umbrella. Witness said he did not understand the purport of those documents, as he was unable to read or write.

No Evidence of Distribution.

In his final address, Mr. Lo submitted, firstly, that there was no evidence of guilty knowledge, although physical possession of the documents was admitted; and, secondly, that if the charges were brought under the heading of seditious documents, the onus had been satisfactorily discharged by the defendant of proving that he did not know what the documents were. He had explained how he came by them, and his story in the Court was consistent with what he had told the Chinese Sergeant-Major Wong Lau and the police in the first instance. Counsel pointed out that it was sometime after the arrest that the police made their discovery of the so-called seditious documents, and he argued that the defendant in the meantime could have had plenty of time

to discard the papers if he had been impelled thereto by guilty knowledge.

Counsel's next point was that there was no evidence of distribution by the defendant of any of the documents. It was an important point, in that, if the charge was to be brought against the defendant under the Sedition Ordinance, it was absolutely necessary for the prosecution to show that there was an audience to whom he was distributing the pamphlets with the result that they were so moved as to permit physical violence or disorder in a matter of State.

It was absolutely necessary for the prosecution to show that the object of distributing the pamphlets was to excite or fan disaffection amongst people, to raise a local rebellion, or to bring about such a condition of affairs where the local administration of justice was brought into ridicule. Such being the case, it would be very unsafe to register a conviction assuming that other things were against him, which in fact they were not.

Apart from its reference to the leading political figures in China and to the actions of the Japanese Government in the Tsinan affair, which did not concern the Colony at all or endanger its peace and good order, the remainder of the literature was merely a historical record of past and recent events in China. To illustrate his point, Counsel drew up the simile of an Elton or other public schoolboy in England who had in his possession a treatise on such matters as the Opium War, the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the American War of Independence or the Black Hole of Calcutta; but who could not be arrested and charged with sedition, because such treatise merely expressed one of many opinions on the subject, although that particular opinion might very well come under the category of "being violent."

That boy could not have been convicted of sedition merely because he had in his possession literature which was so viewed as being "seditious."

The "Imperialists."

As for the term "Imperialists," which occurred in the seized papers, Counsel said that from frequent use, its meaning had become innocuous. For that matter, Chiang Kai-shek and the other Chinese leaders could be labelled Imperialists of a sort, and China herself was also Imperialistic if her history in relation to Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet was considered. There was no reference in those documents which gave people in Hongkong the odium attached to the use of the term.

And assuming that the authors of the leaflets went so far as to urge the total extermination of Chiang Kai-shek, Chang Tso-lin or the Japanese Government, still it was not a matter concerning the Colony or one which could be regarded as seditious because it had or could have any local effects. If any audience had been conjured up, one would expect that audience to comprise mostly of poor and illiterate coolies, who were much too dense to distinguish the subtleties or finer points of Chinese politics.

"Where there is no evidence of sedition, as far as the Colony is concerned, it would be difficult for us to gauge what the mentality

of the crowd would be, if they had been there. Where there is no evidence of distribution, it would also be difficult to gauge the probable mentality of that audience."

Counsel said that as in many other cases, the author of the pamphlets, who was probably a hired patriot, had got off scot-free, confident in the knowledge that his work would be distributed and doubtless also fully aware of the probable fate in store for his catspaws in the event of the documents being seized in their possession. The ends of British justice, such as Counsel understood it, would be subverted and through the agency of no less a person than that author.

There might be or might not be a state of emergency in the year when the 1925 Ordinance, which inspired the second charge, came into existence. But it would simplify Counsel's case to say that if that further charge was brought in for the purpose of showing that defendant's conduct might tend to cause a breach of the peace of the Colony, that admission weakened the other charge of sedition, which Counsel viewed to be an entirely different matter from the former.

No Mention of "Boycott."

Nowhere in the accepted translations was there any occurrence of the word "boycott," and it was curious that a charge which made that out should be put in.

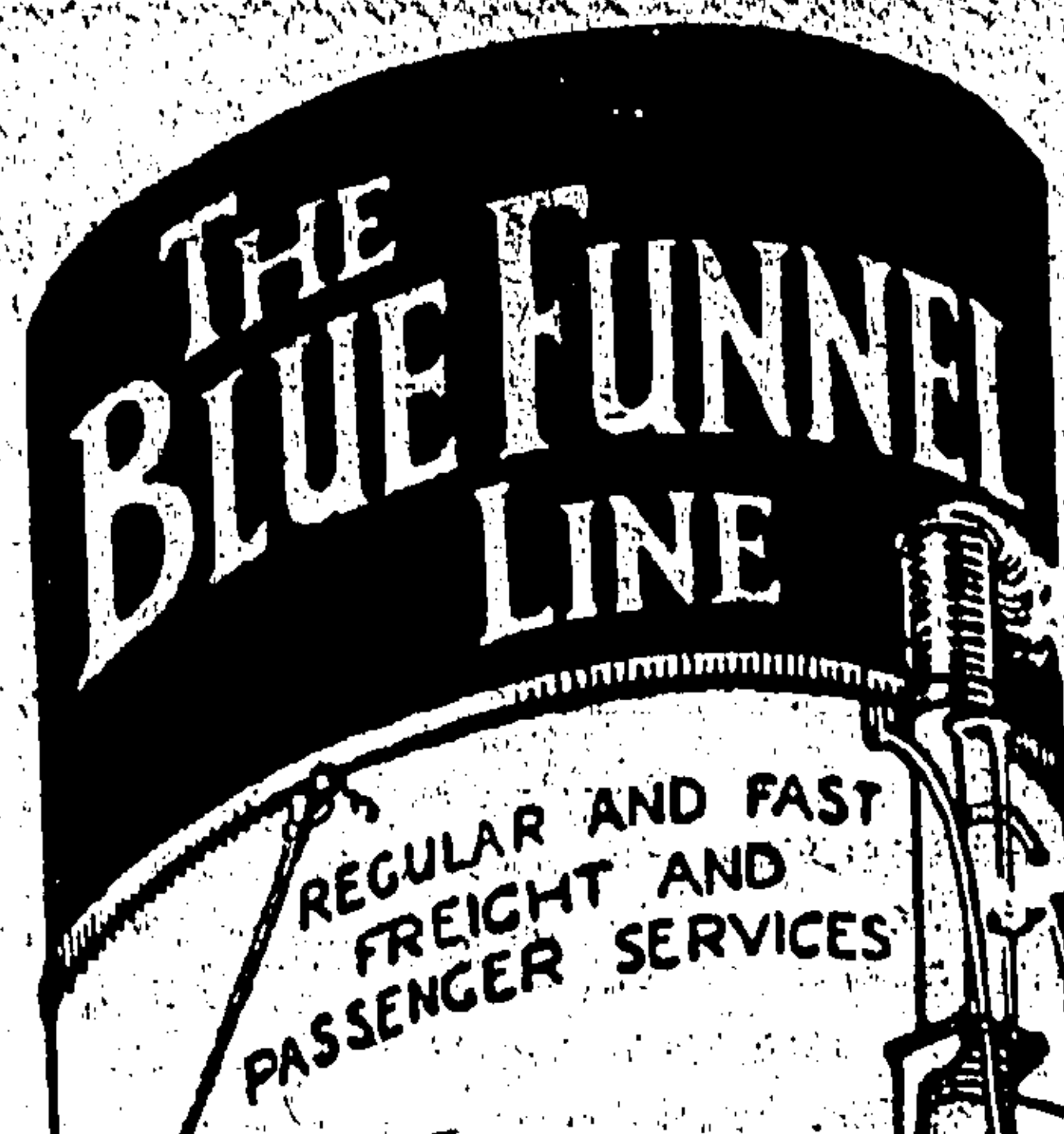
Dealing with recent legal history Counsel then stated that the Boycott Ordinance was not in existence, and the Emergency Regulations Ordinance of 1922 had been repealed. In Counsel's opinion, what then happened was that the Law Officer who drafted that original Emergency Regulations Ordinance had felt that as the state of emergency had passed, and as it was not possible to make use of the Sedition Law, some other measure was necessary to keep pace with the change of circumstances. He then drew up the Ordinance of 1925, with this aim, that whenever we could not make use of the Ordinance of sedition and whenever we imagine a state of emergency did exist, we could use that new measure. Probably also, he was not concerned with the particular merits of such cases as he preconceived would from time to time be brought up under the aegis of that measure. He was not to know the merits or demerits of each case. Each case consequently had to be judged on its own individual merits, said Counsel, as the Crown could not have it both ways. It was left to the discretion of the Magistrate, who then became the only figure interposing between the public and the Executive.

Counsel said that once his Worship agreed with him that these documents did not bring the administration of this Colony into contempt, then he thought the defendant was entitled to discharge. The case was one concerning a momentous question in this Colony.

A Fearsome Ordinance.

In conclusion, Counsel brought up his last point that the prosecution having failed or thought it was going to fail on the charge of sedition, had seen fit to resuscitate such a fearsome ordinance as the Emergency Regulations Ordinance of 1925 for a further, and to put it at its highest value an alternative, charge. Counsel submitted that this was evidence of non-confidence on the part of the prosecution.

(Continued on Page 13.)



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TO CANTON	Wahsing	Fri. 15th June at 8 p.m.
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KOCHOW STRANDING.

CAPTAIN MORGAN'S STORY OF RESCUES.

It was learned yesterday that Captain Morgan, of the stranded s.s. Kochow, was in Hongkong, having arrived here by a Chinese Maritime Customs launch at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday. A Press representative was successful in finding the master of the ill-fated vessel at the Seamen's Home, where he is the guest of Captain Baylis during his stay in the Colony.

Captain Morgan refused to make any statement regarding the actual incidents of the stranding, observing that there would in all probability be a Marine Court of Inquiry. He had, however, much to say concerning the saving of the passengers, their obedience to orders and the prompt and courteous attention of the Naval craft which attended.

The Boats Filled.

Captain Morgan's story begins with the actual stranding, at which time he was in his cabin. Teaching the deck in his pyjamas, he found the ship listing heavily to port. Orders were immediately given for the launching of the boats, but it was found that these were already filled. Mr. Beck, the Chief Officer, calmed the excited passengers and explained that it was impossible to get the boats out unless those already seated stepped out.

Meanwhile three rockets were sent up and H. M. S. Neapus appeared on the scene. She wirelessed to her companion patrol vessel, H. M. S. Onslaught, this vessel bringing down a junk to disembark the survivors. The first touching of the Kochow occurred at 10.45 p.m. and the electric lights were extinguished at about 11 p.m. With the slow submerging of the vessel, it was still possible to reach the forecastle where the hurricane lamps were brought and lit to attract attention. These and a fog horn from the bridge, were used to attract attention of the rescuing warship.

In only nine feet of water, the Kochow was never in danger of being completely submerged, observing that the tide was ebbing. The passengers and crew were clustered on the upper deck and rescue was comparatively easy.

Good Behaviour.

Captain Morgan supervised the embarkation in the ship's boats at the fore part and Mr. Beck at the after part, with Indian Guards standing by with revolvers amidships covering the approaches to the boats. Drenched with rain and clad only in a suit of pyjamas, the master gave orders and saw them carried out that the women and children were to be overboard first.

After the first few exciting minutes, the 300 passengers appeared to realise that all possible was being done for them. The boats were got away in good order and transferred to the junk which had been brought down by H. M. S. Onslaught for the purpose of rescue.

Captain Morgan pays a great tribute to the Chinese passengers and crew, who behaved in an exemplary manner. There was never at any time a panic and it appeared that the thorough reliance was placed on the European officers to effect a rescue. The revolvers of the Indian Guards was never at any time more than a precaution.

Wearing borrowed clothes, Captain Morgan also expressed thanks to the Naval officers of the various craft engaged who fed and clothed him. He humorously referred to the over-size trousers he was compelled to wear, the gift of one officer, the narrow shirt of another and the slippers of a lower deck man. Although a few personal belongings and money have been taken out of the Kochow at low tide, the officers have been subjected to considerable loss.

With regard to salvage, Captain Morgan expressed the opinion that with every tide the difficulties increase. Hind craft been available on

SEDITIONOUS DOCUMENT CASE.

(Continued from Page 12.)

The conditions which had made those Emergency Regulations a necessity had happily passed, and with harmony re-established in our relations with the Southern Chinese, we could afford to sympathise with his aspirations towards national unity. To make use of those same Emergency Regulations in a matter affecting a different sphere was unwise and inconsistent with the present comprehension of the present happy relations such as we understood them to be subsisting between Hongkong and Southern China.

Major Willson said that on the defendant's admission, he knew the circumstances why the papers were handed to him, because he was told that Japanese goods were to be boycotted. His Worship thought defendant knew more about those papers than he made out.

Mr. Lo again said that nowhere in the translations did the term "boycott" appear. His Worship said he must convict the defendant, and inflicted a sentence of six months' hard labour on each of the two charges, but made the sentences concurrent. His Worship stated that both charges made under the two Ordinances in question were good.

THE COOKS' STRIKE.

MURDER THREATS CAUSE UNIONISTS' ARREST.

Sydney, June 13. The well-known trade unionist "Jock" Garden has been arrested under the State Crimes Act on the charge of wilfully inciting murder following a speech he made relating to the marine cooks' strike, wherein he is alleged to have said: "If scab cooks man the vessels our tactics may change. We may supply Union men even though the scabs are aboard. Scabs will not be good sailors, they have to go to the railings occasionally and may lose their balance, in which case the sea is deep and dead men tell no tales."—*Reuter*.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TRANSMISSIONS BY RADIO-PHONE RESUMED.

The Radio Telegraph Office advises that the transmissions of daily weather reports by radiophone have been resumed.

The weather reports and forecasts will be broadcast by G.O.W. on 800 metres telephony at 05.45 and 11.45 G.M.T. (1.45 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. Local Time).

Sea warnings will be broadcast by G.O.W. at 48 minutes past every hour, until midnight.

Sunday the ship might now be afloat. It was in respect of this matter that Captain Morgan reached Hongkong while his principals were proceeding upriver.

Simultaneously with the arrival of Captain Morgan in Hongkong, Captain Arthur and the manager of the Chuen Lee Co., were leaving for the scene with salvage gear and divers. Captain Morgan came down to Hongkong with the same end in view. The master left again last night by s.s. On Lee.

So far as Captain Morgan can say with any degree of certainty the loss of life was no more than 10. Of these, four were Chinese who had locked themselves in their first class cabins on the upper deck; two crushed in the lower decks; three otherwise accounted for and one drowned. All members of the crew are safe.

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The Motor Vessel, "SIAM" having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th June, 1928, at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Aube on the 15th June, 1928, at 10 a.m.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter before the 15th June, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected, Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

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From U. S. A.

The Motor Vessel "FORESEBANK" having arrived, consignees of cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 15th June, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 22nd June, 1928 or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday 15th June, 1928 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected, Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

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JUNK FOUNDERS.

TWO GIRLS DROWNED.

A serious mishap occurred yesterday afternoon when a large junk with a cargo of 2,000 tins of peanut oil suddenly listed and turned turtle apparently owing to the heavy load she carried.

The cargo which belonged to the Chinese oil shop, Kwong Woo Hing, was being moved from the Praya West to the s.s. Chakong. On her voyage, the s.s. Shui Tai, a Hongkong and Macao boat, passed near the junk, causing a heavy wash in the midst of which the junk heeled over.

The fact that the junk was sailing quite near the Praya when the accident occurred, caused much excitement among both boatmen and pedestrians. A large number of sampans put off to the rescue and succeeded in saving the owner of the junk, a woman named Wong Sam; a fold of the oil shop, three men composing the crew, and the daughter-in-law of the owner. The tins of oil were also salvaged.

Two little girls, the grand-daughters of the junk mistress, aged 3 and 5 respectively, were drowned, however, the body of one being later recovered.

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*KHYBER	9,114	7th July.	M'see, L'don, A'werp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,619	31st July.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
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NELLORE	6,853	3rd July.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
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Genoa Maru ... Wednesday, 27th June.

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Ginyo Maru ... Thursday, 12th July.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore,

Capetown & Ports.

Kamakura Maru ... Tuesday, 17th July.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Kume Maru ... Thursday, 14th June.

Asuka Maru ... Saturday, 16th June.

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Durban Maru ... Tuesday, 10th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Morioka Maru ... Sunday, 10th June.

Nagato Maru ... Monday, 18th June.

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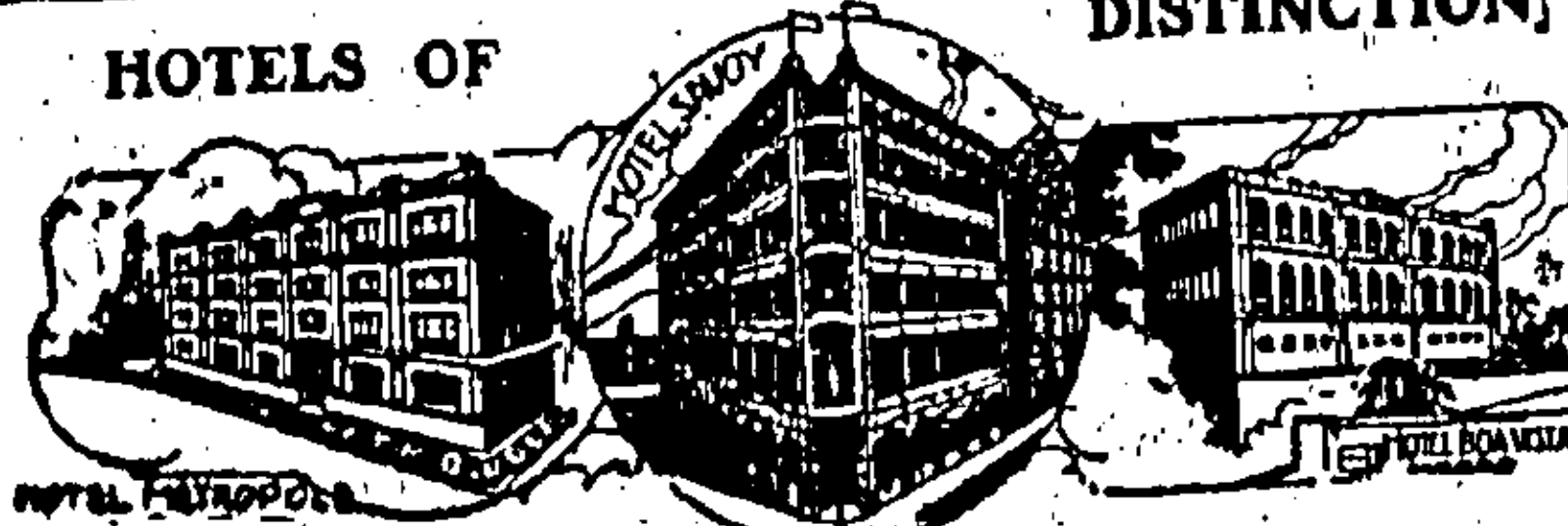
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SECOND EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

"KOCHOW" OFFICERS
FIRED ON.

NARROWLY ESCAPE RIFLE &
CANNON SHOTS.

ATTACK ON TOWBOAT.

Two of the European officers of the s.s. Kochow, the river steamer which struck a sandbank and sank in the West River early last Sunday morning, had for their exciting experiences on their way down to Hongkong. Captain Morgan and the other British officers, Mr. Beck and Mr. Heggum, remained after the disaster in the vicinity of the Kochow wreck, Captain Morgan coming down to Hongkong yesterday.

Mr. Beck and Heggum left the Kochow yesterday afternoon with the intention of coming down to Hongkong. It was low tide at the time and the awning of the wrecked steamer was awash, making it possible for the officers to get into their cabins. A tow launch with two junks came down the river and Mr. Beck and Mr. Heggum decided to come down to Hongkong on this vessel, on which was Captain Arthur, of Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke, who had been on the river in connexion with surveying work.

Bound for Hongkong.

They were the only three Europeans on the tow boat, which was in charge of a Chinese coxswain, bound for Hongkong. In the ordinary course of events, those on board would have reached Hongkong last night well in advance of any river steamer coming down from Wuchow.

The first part of the trip down the river on the tow boat was uneventful and the necessary permit to proceed was secured at Lin Tin in accordance with the local Chinese regulations. Mr. Chan, of the firm owning the Kochow, was also on board the tow launch. The launch passed Li Au light and it was not until about 6.30 last night that anything untoward happened.

Rifle and Cannon Shots.

Then two large junks were seen about a hundred yards away. They had come into view some time previously and both they and the tow launch had continued on their courses in the ordinary way.

When the junks were about a hundred yards away from the launch, however, rifle bullets began to whistle round the tow launch, the first obviously being directed from one of the two junks.

The three Europeans and the Chinese in the towboat kept low to avoid being hit, and after about twelve rifle shots had been fired, a heavier shot came over from one of the junks.

This was apparently fired from a cannon of the type mounted on cargo junks as a protection against piratical attacks. The shot seemed to be of the canister type and was probably a can filled with explosives and pieces of iron.

Another Shot.

Whether due to the primitive nature of the armament on the junk or to the poor aim of those in charge of the piece is not known, but, at any rate, the shot went about fifty feet above the bows of the tow launch and did no damage.

After a few minutes had elapsed, during which time the cannon was apparently reloaded, another similar shot was fired and this fell about fifty feet astern of the tow launch.

Meanwhile, both the launch and the junks kept under way, the latter being at some disadvantage owing to their sails. Eventually, a Chinese Customs launch was sighted and the tow launch sent out a signal to this and steamed in its direction.

Customs Launch Intervenes.

The junk continued on its way and meanwhile the three Europeans, Captain Arthur, Mr. Beck and Mr. Heggum, went on board the Customs launch and told the European officer in charge what had occurred.

It was then decided to go in chase of the junks which had done the firing. The launch got under way and eventually came within hailing distance of the junks, the latter making no further attempts to fire their rifles or cannon.

In response to questions, those on board the junk emphatically denied that they were pirates. They said they thought the tow launch and that was the reason they had fired on them.

The men on the junks made no attempt to interfere with the Customs launch and those on board

URUGUAY WIN SOCCER FINAL.

HUGE CROWD SEES OLYMPIC
MATCH.

Amsterdam, June 13.

The Stadium was packed to overflowing to-day when the replay in the final of the Olympic Games soccer tournament was scheduled. Uruguay, the holders, defeated the Argentine by two goals to one.—*Reuter.*

CAPTAIN COURTNEY
READY.

DOUBLE ATLANTIC FLIGHT
PROJECT.

Lisbon, June 13.

Captain Courtney, who is flying a Dornier-Napier flying-boat across the Atlantic and back, has arrived here, prior to taking off for the Azores.—*Reuter.*

"SOME RAIN LATER."

To-day's Observatory report states:—Pressure is highest between the Bonins and Guam. The depression is central over the Sea of Japan and the trough extends from Tongking to the east of the Bashi Channel. The forecast up to noon to-morrow is:—North-east or variable winds, moderate; fine at first, some rain later.

NEW WIRELESS SERVICE.

London, June 13.

The Postmaster General announces that a direct wireless service between this country and Kenya and Uganda will be opened on June 15th.—*British Wireless.*

NEW PRAYER BOOK
MEASURE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Labour Support.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour) said the Church of England was a Catholic as well as a Protestant church, and it had to be a comprehensive church, and to open its arms and receive all those brethren and priests who had accepted this compromise for the sake of peace. For the sake of the ultimate peace which would enable the Church to get on with its work as well as religious the compromise was justified.

Minor speakers expatiated for several hours for and against the new Prayer Book, but the leading protagonists reserved themselves until to-morrow.

The Galleries were crowded, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and many Bishops were in the Peers' Gallery.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

the latter had to be content with the explanation which may, of course, be a perfectly true one.

Meanwhile, the tow launch had continued on its way to Hongkong and the three Europeans on the Customs launch were faced with the problem of getting back to Hongkong. They came further down with the Customs officials and then made their way ashore in the New Territories, chartering a motor car to bring them into Kowloon, where they arrived about eight o'clock this morning.

"S.O.S." Sounded.

In an interview with Mr. Heggum, a *Telegraph* reporter learned that shortly after the firing, when the Customs launch was sighted, the tow boat attracted the attention of the former by sounding an "S.O.S." on her whistle. The Europeans, believing that the junks were pirate ships, suggested that the launch should go in chase. This was done and when the Customs launch came abreast of the junks a searchlight was trained on them.

Mr. Heggum explained that it was impossible for the Customs launch to take action, as there were no hostile signs from the junks. It is a common practice for these vessels to be armed with a cannon and there was no proof that the firing had been done with the intention of stopping the tow boat and the following lighters and pirating them.

Some of the Europeans left their belongings on board the launch which they left to join the Customs vessel, and arrived in Hongkong with just the clothes they were wearing.

SHANSI CONTROL OF PEKING.

YEN HSI-SHAN IGNORES
NANKING.

APPOINTS OWN MEN TO HIGH
POSITIONS.

PAO YU-LIN AFFAIR.

Peking, June 14.
Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, the Shansi leader, paid a formal call on all the Legations this morning in his capacity as Garrison Commander of Peking. The foreign Ministers are returning the official call to-morrow.

The Shansi troops now in occupation of the city have hitherto won the golden opinions of the residents of Peking for their excellent behaviour. Since Marshal Yen Hsi-shan's arrival, martial law has been partially lifted, and the city has been most quiet.

Control of Finance.

Some comment has been made on the fact that Marshal Yen Hsi-shan has appointed his own nominees to all the important posts in North China, including those of Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Commissioner for Defence, Superintendent of Customs at Tientsin, and Salt Commissioner at Changlu. The Shansi commander has not waited for orders from Nanking in making these appointments and some considerable doubt is felt whether Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will entirely agree to them.

Pei Chung-hsi's Visit.

Much speculation has also arisen in regard to General Pei Chung-hsi's visit, and it is wondered whether this indicates a new alignment, in which Pei Chung-hsi and Yen Hsi-shan will oppose Feng Yu-hsiang, or whether it merely means that it is the Han-kow leader's intention to participate in the invasion of Manchuria. Considerable anxiety is felt regarding the likely attitude of Japan if such an invasion is contemplated and attempted, in view of Japan's recent declaration of the subject of Manchuria.

The Pao Yu-lin Outrage.

Reuter has been informed that while the Nanking Government has replied to the First Note of the Diplomatic Corps in regard to Pao Yu-hsiang's treacherous trick on General Pao Yu-lin, no reply has yet been received to the second and much more strongly worded Note.

The Nanking Reply to the first Note states that the Commanders at the front have been instructed to investigate the Pao Yu-lin affair, and to afford protection to Pao Yu-lin's force.—*Reuter.*

Chefoo Turns Nationalist.

Chefoo, June 14.

As the result of a conference last evening between the merchants and the local military authorities, it has been decided to hoist the Nationalist flag over Chefoo.

General Chu Shang-chen, the Commander for Martial Law, refused to comply with the order, upon which his troops were disarmed by Nationalist soldiers without disturbance.

Colonel Sze has been appointed Martial Law Commander, and also Mayor of Chefoo.—*Reuter.*

Tientsin Danger Over?

Naval Wireless messages received today state that the Nationalist flag was hoisted on Government buildings in Tientsin on Tuesday.

It is reported that one corps of the Chihli army has gone over to Feng. Pei Chung-hsi has now arrived in Peking and his troops are reported to be north of the Yellow River, moving towards Peking.

Chiang Kai-shek.

Shanghai, June 13.

It is reported in Chinese circles that Marshals Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and General Pei Chung-hsi have wired to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek urging him to reconsider his resignation.

Feng Yu-hsiang is quoted as having cabled:—"For some time we have laboured together for the downfall of the Northern militarists, but now, when our work has been almost accomplished and when your direction will be most needed for its completion, it will, indeed, be most opportune for you to abandon the task."

It seems probable that Chiang will withdraw his resignation. To-day, he asked for a week's leave of absence and left for Fungia with his wife.

Shanghai, June 14.

It is understood that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has left for Feng-hwa, his birthplace, for a week's rest.—*Reuter.*

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